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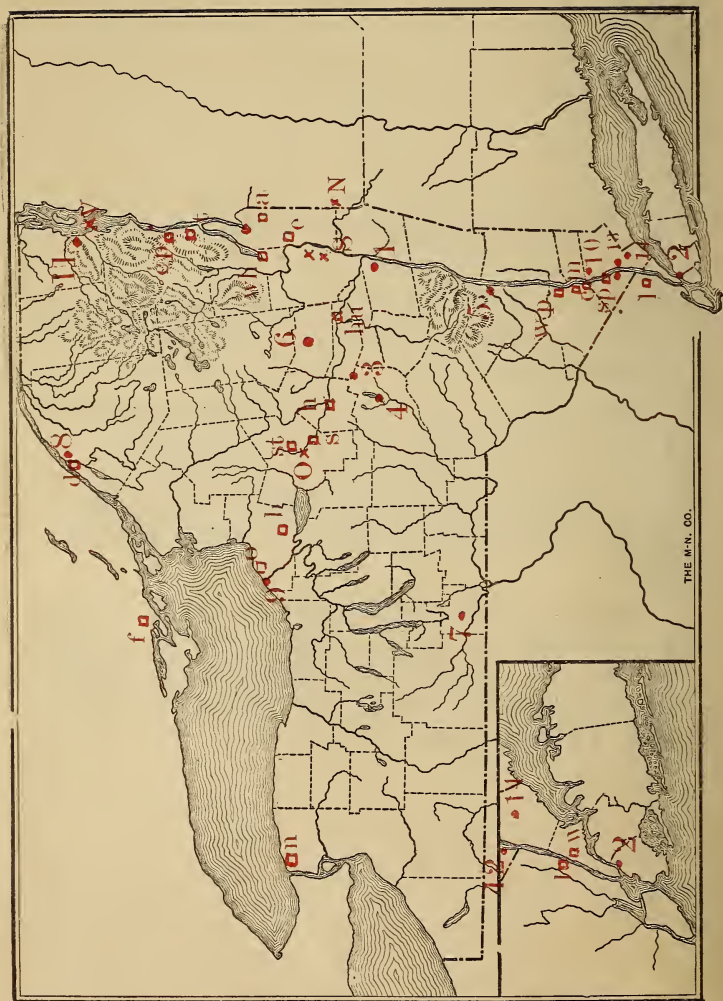


KEY TO HISTORICAL MAP OF NEW YORK ON  
FOLLOWING PAGE

**Battles**—**B** Bemis Heights (1st Saratoga); **N** Bennington; **O** Oriskany; **S** Stillwater (2d Saratoga); **V** Valcour Island.

**Forts**—**a** Ann, **b** Bull, **c** Clinton, **cp** Crown Point, **d** De la Gallette, **e** Edward, **f** Frontenac, **h** Herkimer, **hu** Hunter, **l** Lee, **m** Montgomery, **n** Niagara, **o** Ontario, **s** Schuyler, **st** Stanwix, **sp** Stony Point, **t** Ticonderoga, **w** Washington, **wp** West Point, **wh** Wm. Henry.

**Places**—**1** Albany, **2** Brooklyn, **3** Cherry Valley, **4** Cooperstown, **5** Esopus (Kingston), **6** Johnstown, **7** Newtown (Elmira), **8** Ogdensburg, **9** Oswego, **10** Peekskill, **11** Plattsburg, **12** Tappan, **13** Tarrytown, **14** White Plains.



# FUNDAMENTAL FACTS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

CONSISTING OF FULL ANSWERS TO ALL THE EXAMINATIONS IN THAT SUBJECT GIVEN BY THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, 1895-1904, ARRANGED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REGENTS SYLLABUS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

BY  
C. W. BARDEEN

EDITOR OF THE SCHOOL BULLETIN



SYRACUSE, N. Y  
C. W. BARDEEN, PUBLISHER

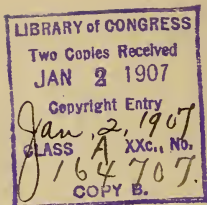
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## PREFACE

What are the fundamental facts of history? Beyond a few of the great events no two authorities would agree. This epitome is based on a novel selection; it contains complete answers to all the questions in elementary American history given by the regents of the University for ten years, including forty examinations, and 600 questions, with 2126 subdivisions. This is the result of the combined work of many men, all familiar with the subject, accustomed to make questions, and regardful of perspective. They are not likely to have missed any very important fact, and one who can answer all these questions may feel that he is well grounded in the outline of the subject.

To have put an adequate answer after each question would have occupied several volumes as large as this, since many questions are repeated over and over, as for instance the causes and the results of the French and Indian war. So the answers are arranged consecutively, the paragraphs numbered, and reference given in the key to those paragraphs. Moreover the answers follow the order laid down in the new regents syllabus, and are by a distinct notation in heavy type numbered according to that, thus enabling the teacher following that syllabus to use this manual as a help in the lesson of the day.

There is a good deal of material here that can not

readily be found elsewhere. There is no single published text-book that answers all the questions here given, and there are some questions to which we have not found an answer in any text-book. There are proper names not given even in the Index to the Encyclopedia Britannica, and there are not a few questions that it would tax any teacher to answer who had not ready reference to a large library. There are maps that had to be made especially for this book—that on p. 8 for instance; and that on p. 139 taken in connection with the list of battles that follows will be found a help not elsewhere available for those who are teaching the civil war.

The portraits are profuse, and will be found a help in impressing the memory. The tables are many and of a kind to be kept in mind. In fact the teacher will find help at many unexpected points.

But the distinguishing feature of the book is that it gives with some fullness all that has been required in American history in ten years in the most celebrated examinations in educational history, and does not give anything else. From this most authoritative of standards, it gives, as it undertakes to, the fundamental facts. By itself, therefore, or as a review when other books have been used, it has a unique value. It has cost a good deal of labor and the author trusts it may furnish a good deal of help.

Syracuse, N. Y., March 26, 1906







EXPLORATIONS.—**a a a** De Soto, **b b b** Marquette, **c c c** Champlain, **d d d** Lewis and Clark, **s s s** La Salle. Columbus, 1st voyage, **w m v**, 2d **p q m**, 3d **t y m**, 4th **k n u**.

SETTLEMENTS.—**e** Sante Fe, **f** St. Augustine, **g** Jamestown, **h** Plymouth, **k** Honduras, **i** Montreal (to west), Quebec (to east), **m** Cuba, **n** Nicaragua, **o** Port Royal (Annapolis), **p** Porto Rico, **q** Jamaica, **t** Trinidad, **u** Panama, **v** Hayti, **y** Cape Paria.

# Fundamental Facts in American History

NOTE—The letters and numerals in **heavy type** refer to the Regents Syllabus  
in American History

**I 2 1** The mariner's compass had appeared in Europe in the 12th century and by 1492 was in general use, enabling mariners to direct their vessels and find their positions upon the sea when the stars could not be seen. The invention of gunpowder, first used in war about 1350, enabled the invaders of America to beat the savages. The invention of printing, about 1450, spread the news of discovery and aroused appetite for it.

**a 2** Biorne Herjulfson is said to have seen the cliffs of Labrador in 986, Lief Ericson to have reached American shores in 1000-1001, Thorwald Ericson in 1002, Thorfinn Karlsefue in 1007-9, Helge and Fimborge in 1011. But whatsoever may be true of these stories, it is believed that these men regarded the American coast as fishing grounds and as part of the old world.

**c 3** Christopher Columbus (1436-1506), a Genoese sailor and map maker, planned a short route to the East Indies by sailing westward. The trade of Genoa and Venice with the east was large, but the voyage about the cape of Good Hope was long and there was much danger from pirates, while the overland route and that through the isthmus of Suez were fraught with dangers.

4 The general belief was that the earth was flat, and it was thought to be even impious to suggest that it was round. But he believed it was round, though he had no conception of its size and thought a short voyage westward would bring him to Asia.

5 He applied to his native Genoa, to the King of Portugal, and to Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, finally enlisting the latter after the fall of Grenada in 1492. The port of Palos was chosen because it was in debt to the crown, and was ordered to furnish two armed vessels. With these and one more he sailed from there Aug. 3, 1492.

d 6 After innumerable discouragements leading almost to mutiny he landed Oct 12, on a Bahama island (w on map p. 8), and discovered also Cuba and Hayti. The result was momentous. It seemed to prove that the earth was round, and it opened up an entirely new field of discovery.

X 7 In the fall of 1493 he sailed again, landing at LaNavidad, planting an island at Santo Domingo in the island of Hati, and remaining in the West Indies till 1496.

On his third voyage, in 1498, he reached Trinidad and the mainland at the mouth of the Orinoco. He continued to the West Indies, but found Bobadilla in power, and was sent in chains to Spain, but soon released. On his 4th voyage, 1502-4, he explored the coast of Central America, landing at Honduras and going south to Panama.

e He returned feeble and ill, got scant courtesy at court, and died a disgraced man. His discoveries disappointed the Spaniards because they did not bring the riches expected, or provide the desired route to the

east. He never knew that he had discovered a continent and did not even give it his name.

3 a 8 Amerigo Vespuccio (1452-1512) was a Florentine in the employ of the Medici, who made four voyages to America, two in Spanish and two in Portuguese service. On account of his discovery of Brazil, 1501-2, a teacher of geography in Lorraine in 1507 proposed his name, Vespucci's "Introduction to Cosmography" adopted the suggestion, and the name America spread over the entire continent.

9 Fernando Magellan (1480-1521) was a Portuguese who in 1519 sailed under Charles V of Spain determined to realize the dream of Columbus to reach the East Indies by sailing westward. He explored the coast of South America, passed through the strait that bears his name, discovered the Ladrone islands, called the adjacent ocean the Pacific, reached the Philippine islands, and was killed there. One of his ships, the *Victoria*, completed the circumnavigation of the globe.

10 Fernando De Soto (1496-1512) was a Spaniard who accompanied Pizarro in his conquest of Peru. In 1538 he set out from Spain with 600 men to undertake the conquest of Florida, landing in May 1539, but did not find the great wealth of which he was in search. For three years he wandered over what are now Alabama and Mississippi, and in 1541 discovered the Mississippi river, on the banks of which he died.

11 Pedro Menendez de Avilés (?-1574), a Spanish commander, founded St. Augustine, the oldest town in America, in 1565, and destroyed the French settlement at Port Royal (see 27).

12 From all these explorations in addition to that of

Columbus, Spain claimed Mexico, New Mexico, Florida and the West Indies. In 1822 Mexico declared its independence, which was recognized by the United States in 1822.

13 Bancroft has summed up the Spanish idea : "No sooner had the New World revealed itself to Castile and Aragon than the Spanish chivalry of the ocean despised the range of Europe as too narrow, and offering to their extravagant ambition nothing beyond mediocrity. Blending avarice and religious zeal, they sailed to the west as if they had been bound on a new crusade, for which infinite wealth was to reward their piety. America was the region of romance, where the heated imagination could indulge in the boldest delusions ; where the simple natives ignorantly wore the most precious ornaments ; and by the side of the clear runnels of water the sands sparkled with gold. To carve out provinces with the sword ; to plunder the accumulated treasures of some ancient Indian dynasty ; to return from a roving expedition with a crowd of enslaved captives and a profusion of spoils—became their ordinary dreams. Ease, fortune, life—all were squandered in the pursuit."

b 14 The French sought their wealth in a more substantial way. They fished and fed the people of France with the food they took. They traded for furs and thus gained control of a most valuable industry. Incidentally they made the Indians their friends and bound them firmer by religious ties.

In an outline map of Spanish and French explorations a line encircling the territory explored by the two nations will overlap in two prominent instances,—along the Atlantic coast south of Virginia and along the lower



waters of the Mississippi. The struggle between the two nations, a war of religions rather than of races, along the coast of South Carolina, is the only instance where the two people fought for the possession of the continent. The struggle for the possession of the mouth of the Mississippi was destined to be delayed until the English colonists were ready to assert their claim. In the main, however, the lands searched over by the two nations are separate and distinct. The course of the Spaniards to the south and of the French to the north was in the wake of the first discoverers. Columbus and his followers made for the West Indies, and there established their base of supplies; the French settlers learned the way to America from their fishermen. "Within seven years after the discovery of the continent, the fisheries of New Foundland were known to the hardy sailors of Brittany and Normandy, and continued to be frequented."



GIOVANNI DE VERRAZANO  
1480-1527

15 Verrazano, a Florentine navigator and pirate, is said to have discovered the north coast of North America in 1508. In 1524 he was sent out by the French King Francis I; he explored it from 30° to 50°, and named the territory New France.

16 In 1534 Jacques Cartier (1494-1552) coasted along Newfoundland and went up the St. Lawrence, taking possession of the shores in the name of the king of France. The next year he ascended to Montreal.

17 In 1604 Pierre de Guast De Monts erected a fort at the mouth of the St. Croix, New Brunswick, and made a settlement on the site of Annapolis, calling it Port Royal and the country Acadia.

18 Champlain visited the West Indies in 1599, returning by the Isthmus of Panama. In 1603-4 he explored the St. Lawrence, in 1604-6 explored and mapped the coast as far as Cape Cod, and in 1608 founded Quebec. In 1609 he joined the Montaguais against the Iroquois, ascended the Sorel river and entered the lake to which he gave his name. In 1615 he saw Lake Huron, and joined the Hurons in an attack on the Iroquois near Onondaga lake.

This made the Indians of New York hostile to the French, and perhaps determined the result of the French and Indian war.

19 Jacques Marquette (1637-75), a French Jesuit, emigrated to Canada in 1666 and through his missionary work among the Indians about the Great lakes made explorations. In 1673 he and Louis Joliet (1645-1700) a Quebec Jesuit, started from Mackinaw, ascended Lake Michigan, descended the Illinois river to the Mississippi, and proceeded down the river as far as Arkansas. In 1674 he built a log hut on the present site of Chicago.

20 Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle (1643-87), emigrated to Canada in 1669, visited Lake Michigan and the Illinois river, and in 1673 received a grant at Fort Frontenac, now Kingston. In 1678 he reached Niagara, in 1682 reached the mouth of the Mississippi, and claimed the entire region for Louis XIV. In 1684 he sailed from France directly for the Mississippi, and was murdered in Texas.

21 Under these explorations France claimed Acadia and the St. Lawrence and Mississippi valleys. Canada was a part of this New France after Champlain's settlement at Quebec in 1608, but it was over-governed under Louis XIV. The French and Indian war resulted in English triumph, and the French scheme of connecting Canada and Louisiana in one great empire was a failure. By the treaty of 1763 Canada was given to England.

22 When all the facts concerning the early explorations of the French and Spanish are summed up, a clear line of distinction between the ideas of the two nations is apparent. Both people came to get what they could and return with their wealth. The Spaniards sought it in the shape of gold, either lying about to be picked up or better still already gathered by the natives and awaiting the plundering European. Failing in this they would capture the natives, carry them to Europe as slaves, and reap their wealth in the price the slaves would bring.

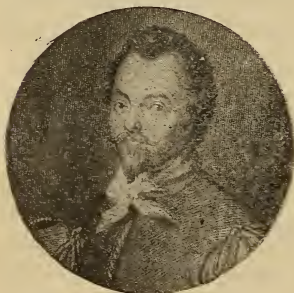
c 23 Meantime while the Spaniards were wading through swamps and the French were plodding through snow, slow to see that the greatest wealth of America lay not in minerals, fish, or furs, but in the fertile soil and the grains it could produce, the Dutch and English had happened midway upon the fairest part of the continent. The Englishmen and Dutchmen were the first to dig down into the soil and take deep root in American soil, so that finally neither Spanish nor French held the most productive parts of North America.



SEBASTIAN CABOT

1477-1557

son, accompanied him on his first expedition, and may have succeeded him as commander in the second. These voyages laid the foundation of England's claim to America.



SIR FRANCIS DRAKE

1545-95

24 John Cabot, an Italian, moved to England about 1490, and in 1497 sailed on a voyage of discovery under Henry VII. He discovered what was supposed to be China, and the next year explored the coast of North America, probably from Labrador to Cape Cod. Sebastian, his

25 Sir Francis Drake, an English sailor, made an expedition to Mexico in 1567 and to South America in 1572. He explored the Pacific coast 1577-9, and returned to England by the Pacific and Indian oceans, thus circumnavigating the globe.

26 Under these discoveries England claimed the entire Atlantic coast and westward indefinitely. How they were successful in conflict with the Dutch, who claimed the coast from the Connecticut river to Delaware, is shown in 10 a; with the French, in 13; with the Swedish, though the Dutch, in 10 a.

**B 27** The Huguenots were French adherents of the Reformation, who were subjected to severe persecution from 1560 to the "Edict of Nantes" in 1598. Hundreds of thousands immigrated, some of them settling in New York, especially near New Rochelle, while Admiral Coligny's colonies in 1562 and 1564 built forts in Florida. In 1565 the Spanish Menendez destroyed the colony. A small band bound for the Carolina in 1630 landed in Virginia and remained there. A settlement in Massachusetts in 1686 was massacred by the Indians. By 1737 they had become a strong element in South Carolina.

**II 4 a 28** The discovery of a new world roused the European government to desire for possession, to increase their power, to profit by the gold and other treasures said to be there in profusion, and to provide a market for their own products.

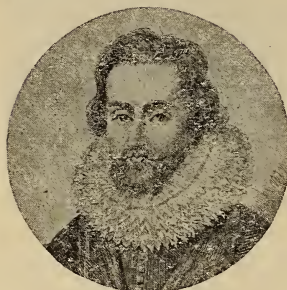
29 On the other hand there was much temptation to become colonists. The poor hoped to become wealthy, the obscure or discredited to become influential, the ambitious to rise to eminence. The qualities necessary to success as a colonist were courage, fortitude, hardihood, industry, integrity.

30 The first settlements were near the coast, because this region was within reach of connection with Europe, and there were no facilities for inland travel.

**b 31** Sir Walter Raleigh (1552-1618) in his expeditions of 1579, 1584, 1585, and 1587 failed, with little other result than the introduction into Europe of tobacco and potatoes, his second colony altogether dis-



appearing, but new knowledge of America being gained.



JAMES I, 1566-1625  
Reigned 1603-25

c 32 The London company, created in 1606 by James I, in Dec. 1606 sent 105 planters to Jamestown, the first permanent English colony on the continent. The charter permitted it to colonize between Cape Fear and Long Island, but was taken away in 1624.

33 The Maryland charter to Lord Baltimore was for land north of the Potomac as far as the parallel of  $41^{\circ}$  and to the source of the Potomac in the west, the government to be in the hands of the proprietor. The Virginia charter gave the company power to name the members of a local council which was to govern the colony. In 1619, however, the company established a house of burgesses elected by the people, the first elected law-making body in America, which convened in Jamestown under Gov. Yeardley, a result of the disagreement in England between James I and parliament.

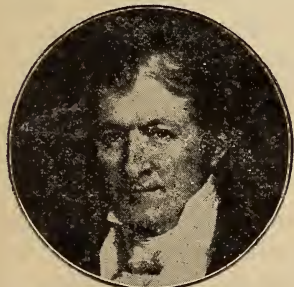
34 During its first season it was threatened by Indians and saved from destruction only by Captain John Smith, who has published a boastful history of the time, not wholly trustworthy. He was captured in 1607 by Powhatan, and saved by the Indian chief's daughter Pochahontas. In 1609 she saved the colonists by telling them of an expected attack. She was baptized in 1613 in 1614 married John Rolfe, and in



1616 went to England, where she was presented at court as Lady Rebecca. She died there, ancestor of many of the illustrious families of Virginia.

35. In 1622 several hundred colonists were massacred in an uprising of Indians, and in 1676 it was burned. The leading industry was raising tobacco.

d 36 The first negro slaves were brought to America in 1619 by a Dutch vessel that landed at the James river, where they were found very useful in raising tobacco. In 1713 Great Britain obtained the contract for supplying slaves to the Spanish West Indies, which stimulated trade. Virginia, Pennsylvania, and other colonies repeatedly prohibited the importation of slaves, but Great Britain vetoed such action. During the revolution most of the states forbade it. When the constitution was formed the southern states except Maryland and Virginia demanded it, hence it was agreed not to prohibit it till 1808. "Mason and Dixon's line" (see 11 a), the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland, became the boundary between slave and free states, the latter often known as "Dixie".



ELI WHITNEY  
1765-1825

37 In 1792 Eli Whitney, who in 1798 established the first arms-factory in America, invented the cotton-gin for separating cotton from its seeds, which increased the exportation from 189,500 lbs. in 1791 to 41 million lbs. in 1803. This made the cotton crop vastly more profitable and

slave-labor to southern planters seemed indispensable. The ordinance of 1787 forbade slavery in the N W territory ( see 17 e ) In 1794 congress forbade American citizens to carry slaves from one country to another, and in 1803 prohibited the introduction of slaves into states which had forbidden slavery.

Thus the question of slavery or involuntary servitude, under which slaves or the children of slaves were the absolute property of their master, became afterwards the cause of the civil war.

For the Missouri compromise see 26 b ; for the Kansas-Nebraska bill see 33 b ; for the Dred Scott discussion see 33 c ; for the outbreak of the civil war see 34 Slavery was finally abolished in 1863.

e 38 Gov. Berkeley (1610-77) was governor of Virginia 1642-77 except under Cromwell, during which period the colony attained its highest prosperity, with more constitutional privileges than the English in the northern colonies, including the first representative government in America.

39 He proved so inefficient in dealing with the Indians that the latter made attacks upon the upper plantations. Nathaniel Bacon (1636-77) applied for a commission against them, which Berkeley refused, not daring to have a body of armed men formed which might endanger his power. Thereupon Bacon rebelled and civil war followed. Berkeley retreated to the Maryland shore, but returned with a fleet and captured Jamestown, which was burned in 1676. He was driven back to Maryland, and Bacon was in complete control when he suddenly died and the movement collapsed.

It is difficult to realize that in so short a time an ob-

scure man like Bacon had gathered an army, beaten back the Indians, defied and virtually deposed the governor, made himself the leader of the colony, and died. One has only to read with care the history of this rebellion to see that the necessity of warding off attacks of the Indians was merely the surface cause of the uprising; below this feeling was the unrest which, just a hundred years after Bacon's war upon the English governor, was embodied in the declaration written by a Virginian.

5 40 The two colonies of Virginia and Maryland, lying together between the extreme northern and southern settlements, both English, both named from English queens, present with all their similarities many points of contrast. Virginia attained prosperity with extreme slowness; Maryland at once became a thrifty colony. Virginia was an asylum for the members of the church of England and was intolerant of other beliefs, especially of the Roman Catholics; Maryland was settled by the Catholics and was tolerant of all Christian beliefs. Virginia suffered much from the attacks of the Indians; while Maryland hardly felt the wrath of the savages. Virginia was a bill of expense to the company which for a time controlled it; Maryland was a source of profit to its proprietor. Both passed into royal provinces, Virginia to remain such to the revolution, while Maryland turned to its proprietary form.

a 41 Cecil Calvert, 2d Lord Baltimore, got in 1632 the patent for what are now Delaware and Maryland made out for his father, the 1st Lord Baltimore.

42 The proprietary form of colonial government was,

among the 13 American provinces, known to Maryland and the two neighboring colonies of Delaware and Pennsylvania. Its workings are best seen in Maryland, where its proprietor, changing from father to son, as it did more than once, was in the main an able and just ruler. But he was a monarch, and as such was not in accord with the ideas that took root in colonial America; and as all that was bad and vicious in Maryland was ever ready to join under a pretended banner of freedom, it is difficult at times to get at the truth in the history of this colony.

43. "The charter of Maryland contained the most ample rights and privileges ever conferred by a sovereign of England. . . . The proprietary was made absolute lord of the land and water within its boundaries. . . . He could make laws with the assent of the freemen of the province, and, in cases of emergency, ordinances not impairing life, limb, or property, without their assent. . . . The colonists and their descendants were to remain English subjects, free to visit or to leave England without hindrance or tax, to acquire or transfer landed or other property in England, and to trade freely with England or other foreign ports. . . . They could accept or reject the laws proposed by the proprietary. . . . The king furthermore bound himself and his successors to lay no tax, customs, subsidies, or contributions whatever upon the people of the province. . . .

44. "This charter, by which Maryland was virtually a self-governed and independent community, placed the destinies of the colonists in their own hands. The powers granted to the proprietary might have been

oppressive in the hands of a man less wise, just and humane than Cecilius Calvert, who knew when to yield and when to stand firm. Though often attacked and at times held in abeyance, the charter was never revoked, and was only cast off when the arbitrary power of England had violated its pledges, and the people of Maryland, having outgrown their minority, were ready to take the sovereignty into their own hand.”\*

b 45 In 1635 the first assembly met. Lord Baltimore repudiated its acts, and again in 1638 it rejected the laws he made. In 1639 the assembly met again and Lord Baltimore allowed the governor to assent to their acts, one of them giving Catholics all the privileges of Protestants. In 1648 he removed the Catholic governor and appointed a Protestant, and in 1649 the law of toleration was passed giving equal privileges to all creeds. In 1652 the governor was removed by parliament, but upon the accession of Cromwell Lord Baltimore became once more proprietary. Some Puritans who had settled there deposed Gov. Stone and put in Fuller, and legislation hostile to Catholics resulted. Stone was defeated, but in 1656 Lord Baltimore was sustained, and religious toleration restored. Upon accession of the 3d Lord Baltimore in 1675 there was anti-Catholic agitation, and in 1689 one Corde formed an “Association in arms for the defence of the protestant religion”. Maryland became a crown province, and the church of England was established. After the death of the 3d Lord Baltimore in 1815 the proprietaries were once more entrusted with political headship.

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\*Maryland, American Commonwealths, p. 18.



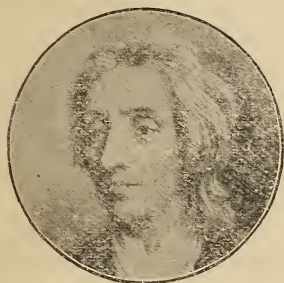
46 Wm. Claybourne had settled on Kent Island under a grant from Virginia and it took a little war to displace him. In this rebellion Claybourne seemed to use the religious animosities to further his own ends, the redress of his personal grievances, the overthrow of his adversaries, and the control of the province of Maryland. All these objects he attained. The ground crumbled under his feet at last, and the king's-men at the restoration promptly turned him out of his place in the Virginia council even; power had already escaped from his grasp in Maryland. Cooke says: "Spite of all the fatal bias of the old historians, the truth seems to be perfectly plain. The Catholics were in the right and Claybourne and the rest were not. Neither the famous rebel, nor the Protestants of any description had any rights in Maryland save what were granted by the Catholics. What they acquired beyond this they acquired by force. Claybourne's claim to Kent island had been formally repudiated by the commissioners of plantations, and thenceforth he was an agitator only. . . . But the times were in disorder; the Puritan element had grown powerful; and the hardy rebel grasped it and struck at his enemies with it."

c 47 Bancroft says: "The administration of Maryland was marked by conciliation and humanity. To foster industry, to promote union, to cherish religious peace—these were the honest purposes of Lord Baltimore during his long supremacy. The persecuted and the unhappy thronged to his domains. The white laborer rose rapidly to the condition of a free proprietor; the female emigrant was sure to improve her



condition. From France came Huguenots; from Germany, from Holland, from Sweden, from Finland, it may be, though most rarely, from Piedmont, and even Bohemia, the children of misfortune sought protection under the tolerant sceptre of the Roman Catholic, and were made citizens with equal franchises. The people called quakers met for religious worship publicly and without interruption, and with secret satisfaction George Fox relates that members of the legislature and the council . . . were present at a . . . meeting."

6 48 Carolina was settled partly from England and in 1661 from New England, but mainly in 1651 by dissatisfied settlers from Virginia. In 1663 it was constituted a territory and assigned to a company of 7 proprietaries. In 1665



JOHN LOCKE  
1632-1704

Englishmen from Barbadoes were added. John Locke drew up an impractical constitution for it, and the proprietaries and the people were in constant conflict, in which the church, siding with the proprietaries, was an important element. In 1670 the first settlement in

South Carolina was made, and Charleston was founded in 1680. Many French Huguenots began to settle here, as well as Dutch from New York, besides the English and Scotch. After the introduction of rice culture in 1696 South Carolina became prosperous.

a 49 In 1719 the people threw off the yoke of the

proprietarys and in 1729 the king bought up the charter and divided the colonies into North and South Carolina.

d 50 Georgia was founded in 1733 as a refuge for debtors by James Edward Oglethorpe (1698-1735), a British officer who in 1732 received a grant for 21 years to found such a colony, and in 1733 founded Savannah. The territory was originally claimed by the Spanish government, and in 1633 constituted a part of the Carolinas. It was named from George II. In 1741 Oglethorpe conducted an unsuccessful expedition against the Spanish St. Augustine, and in 1742 repelled a Spanish attack. He returned to England in 1743.

III 7 51 As early as 1602 Bartholomew Gosnold (?-1607) who in 1607 helped Newport to found Jamestown, was appointed by Lord Southhampton to found a colony in New England, landed on the coast of Maine, sailed around Cape Cod, and planted an unsuccessful colony in Buzzard's bay, on the island of Cuttyhunk. But the first permanent settlement here was made by the Pilgrims.

a 52 Because the pope would not grant him a divorce, Henry VIII was declared the head of the Catholic church in England. This led to dissatisfaction within the church. Some withdrew altogether, and were called Separatists. Some wished to purify the church as it was, and were called Puritans. Both were persecuted and fled to Holland. In 1620 about 100 separatists, called Pilgrims because of their wanderings, sailed on the Mayflower for America and formed a colony at Plymouth under the auspices of the Plymouth Company, a speculative corporation in England formed in 1620.

53 Before landing, they formed themselves into a political body "with just and equal laws", and based their civil authority upon this compact, ignoring England. They made an early treaty with Massasoit (1580-1660), chief of the Rhode Island Wampanoag Indians and father of King Philip, that lasted 50 years, and always got from him early notice of impending Indian attacks. The government was at first a pure democracy, representation being introduced in 1639.

8 a The Puritans also decided to come to America, and in 1628 purchased a tract of land about Salem. It was to these men that the king granted the charter, styling the proprietors, "the governor and colony", and in 1629-30 1400 emigrants crossed, making the Salem colony larger than the Pilgrim colony at Plymouth.

55 The Pilgrims of Plymouth differed from their brother Puritans of Massachusetts bay in more than in the name gained by their wanderings. "The Pilgrims who settled in New England were Independents, peculiar in their ecclesiastical tenet that the single congregation of godly persons, however few or humble, regularly organized for Christ's work is of right, by divine appointment, the highest ecclesiastical authority on earth." "The Puritans were sincere but formal, precise, narrow, and very superstitious. They did not, however, on coming here wish to separate from the church of England . . . Yet soon they in effect became Separatists as well as Puritans."

e 56 The government was unique and in most ways admirable. Religion was the central thought and there was much intolerance, as is shown in the expulsion of

Roger Williams and the treatment of witchcraft, which led to narrowness and cruelty.

57 Andrews says: "The official religion of the Puritans was not only superstitious in general but gloomy in particular, and most gloomy in New England. Its central tenet, here at least, seemed to be that life ought to furnish no joy, men 'seeking to merit heaven by making earth a hell'. Sunday laws were severe, and most rigidly enforced from six o'clock Saturday evening until the same hour the next. Not the least work was allowed unless absolutely necessary, nor any semblance of amusement. Boys bringing home the cows were cautioned to 'let down the bars softly, as it was the Lord's day'. Sunday travellers were arrested and fined. Men might be whipped for absence from church. A girl was threatened exile as a street-walker for smiling in meeting. Increase Mather traced the great Boston fire of 1711 to the sin of Sunday labor, such as carrying parcels or baking food."

58 The school was close to the church. The general court established Harvard college at Cambridge in 1636.

9 59 The houses were of logs, with a big fire-place and baking-oven, where the corn-bread was baked. The meat was venison, beef, or pork, and much use was made of berries, wild fruits, and shell fish.

60 The occupations were mainly fishing, commerce, and manufactures, agriculture being less profitable than in other sections of the colonies.

By the indefiniteness of the boundaries New Eng-

land and New York were frequently in difficulties as to encroachments in commerce.

a 61 The name that stands out most prominently in New England history is that of Roger Williams. Bancroft says: "At a time when Germany was desolated by the implacable wars of religion; when even Holland could not pacify vengeful sects; when France was still to go through the fearful struggle with bigotry; when England was gasping



ROGER WILLIAMS

1599-1683

under the depotism of intolerance; almost half a century before William Penn became an American proprietary, and while Descartes was constructing modern philosophy on the method of free reflection, Roger Williams asserted the great doctrine of intellectual liberty, and made it the corner-stone of a political constitution."

62 He came to America in 1631 and became a minister at Salem. He declared that civil government had nothing to do with religious acts, so withdrew from the church in 1634, and was expelled from the colony. In 1636 he founded a colony called the Providence Plantation for which he obtained a charter in 1644, associating the towns of Providence, Portsmouth and Newport in one community, but prescribing no form of organization and no criteria of citizenship, thereby attracting many who found themselves un-



comfortable in the colonies. He exerted his efforts for religious toleration, and for peace with the Indians, with whom he maintained friendly relations.

63 Mrs. Anne Hutchinson (1590-1643) who came from England in 1634, and pretended to an infallible inner light of revelation was also driven away and went to Providence; she was murdered by Indians near Manhattan.

b 64 Thomas Hooker (1586-1647) fled from England to Holland for non-conformity, and escaped to New England in 1633. He was pastor at Cambridge, but in 1636 emigrated to Connecticut and founded the town of Hartford.

c 65 In 1638 Theophilus Eaton (?-1658) and John Davenport (1598-1670) settled at Quinnipiak, on Long Island sound, where after living for a year without government they established the colony of New Haven.

66 Yale college was founded by clergymen at Saybrook in 1700, and in 1718 moved to New Haven.

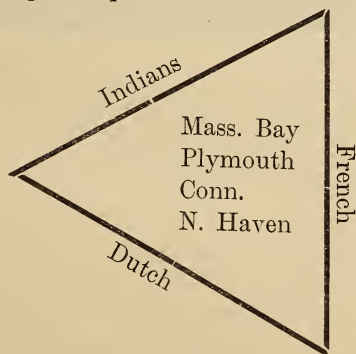
67 In July, 1660, Edward Whalley (?-1678) and William Goff (1605-1679), two of the judges who had condemned Charles I to death, arrived in Cambridge, but fled to New Haven, where they were concealed by Davenport in "The judges' cave". Two years later they fled to a cave in New Hampshire, where they were discovered by Indians and taken to Hadley, Mass., where they died.

d 68 Of the six places of settlement, four became united under two governments, so that at the time of the formation of the Union there were four New England states. The coasts of New Hampshire and Maine were chiefly sought as fishing stations; New Hamp-



shire was more than once joined to Massachusetts and separated; while Maine remained a part of Massachusetts until 1820.

e 69 The New England confederation was composed of the two colonies of Massachusetts and the two Connecticut colonies. Rhode Island was jealously excluded because in that province men could believe as they liked concerning religion. This league, scarcely more than one of friendship, was instituted in 1643 and lasted for forty years. Delegates from each colony met and debated for the common welfare. Their chief duties were to settle the ever-occurring boundary disputes and to provide for the Indian wars. There were two two other foes whom the New Englanders feared greatly and against whom they banded in protection,—the Dutch and the French. The Dutch contested for the Connecticut valley and for Long Island; and the French were daily looked for, oceanward, sailing down from their northern possessions to make good their claim to New England. The four-fold league with its three-fold object might be pictured like this:





g 70 The American Indian, so called because when America was discovered it was supposed to be the eastern coast of India, has a red, bronze, copper-colored skin, black, lank hair, high cheek-bones, and long eyes. This race is limited to America, and is gradually dying out. The Onondaga Indians, south of Syracuse, N. Y., are a representative tribe, having still the council-house of the Iroquois, as they had in time of the French and Indian war. The other principal New York tribes were the Oneidas, Mohawks, Cayugas and

Senecas. They were formerly warriors and hunters, the women doing the home and farm work. Now some of them are more or less civilized, but most of them are reluctant to work, and live largely on the amounts received from the government as allowances for their lands.

71 They wore little clothing in time of peace, but when they entered into war they painted their faces and bodies, and decorated themselves with feathers and other adornments. Their weapons were mainly the bow and arrow, the hatchet, and the club.



72 In warfare they were cautious, crafty and cruel, but brave and as faithful to their friends as they were unforgiving to their enemies. It was Massasoit, an Indian who warned New England settlers (see 53), and Pochahontas (see 36), another instance of an Indian who aided whites, also warned the settlers in Virginia. They are best known through the novels of Cooper and the histories of Parkman.

73 They lived in wigwams, huts made of skins; wore moccasins, shoes made of soft leather with no heels; and for money used wampum, strings of shells. Each household had its totem, a rude picture of an animal,

used as a symbol. When they killed an enemy they took his scalplock, a portion of the scalp with the hair attached. A prisoner was often compelled to run the gauntlet between two files of Indians each of whom struck or otherwise injured him.

74 In religion they recognized one Great Spirit and numerous inferior deities. They buried their bodies on raised platforms, putting with them weapons and food. The death song over the departed was plaintive and mournful.

75 The colonial disturbances arose from the presence of Indians, French, negroes, and neighboring colonists. The Iroquois held central New York, and their power was dreaded from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. This people from the day of Champlain's first incursion from the north cherished a hatred for the French as unyielding as was their friendship for the Dutch. With the English they also allied themselves and were always the advance guards of the eastern and middle colonies against the arms of the French and of the Algonquin Indians. The immense advantage to New York of this aid is seen from the geographical position of the State. Could the French have run a line of forts from Montreal to New York they would have held New England encircled by land and sea.

75 The Iroquois, before the days of Leisler, had smoked the pipe of peace at Albany with the governors of New York and Virginia, had defeated numerous Indian allies of the French, had even laid siege to Quebec, had suffered much from French raids,





had finally wrested from that nation the promise to abandon all land south of the great lakes.

77 The Algonquins, who surrounded the Iroquois on the south and east, were in continual hostility with them, and joined the French in invading their territory. The Dutch used this feeling to their own advantage, and thus held the Iroquois as allies against the French in the north, while against the small tribes of Algonquins with which they came in contact the Dutch waged a war of extermination.

78 During King William's war the Algonquins and French burned Schenectady; at another time they laid waste western New England, and each time were promptly driven back. When, on the other hand, the colony attempted the invasion of Canada, invariable failure was the result.

The five nations never completely deserted the English. When long and cruelly put off with promises of men and money, they were often fatally indifferent; but not even the unceasing labors of the Jesuit missionaries could reconcile them to France. Not only in neglecting the Iroquois were the English shortsighted, for when Oswego Fort was built, in 1722, and its defenders urged the king to build a line of defences to protect the Ohio valley, he refused to do what his enemy so soon and so effectively accomplished.

i 80 The first case of alleged sorcery in New England occurred at Boston, 1688. Four children of a pious family were afflicted in a imitating the cries of cats and dogs, and complaining of pains all over their bodies. These were the regulation symptoms of witch-possession, which presumably they had often heard dis-



cussed. An old Irish serving-woman, indentured to the family, who already bore the name of a witch, was charged with having bewitched them, and executed. The craze once started spread through the colony. By 1692 the agitation had become so great in Salem that some people even confessed to being witches, 20 of them were burned, and a fourth of the people moved away.

o 81 Before the revolution the colonies imported tea, clothing, wigs and articles of luxury, and exported iron, timber, ships and rum.

A 82 John Winthrop (1588-1649) was an English attorney opposed to the Stuarts, and in 1629 was made governor of Massachusetts. He came over in 1630, and was governor till 1634, then 1637-40, and 1646 till death. He kept a journal which has been published. He was a man of high character, but partook of the religious intolerance of his time.



HENDRICK HUDSON  
1550-1611

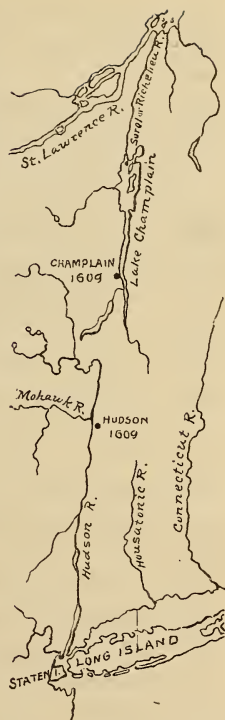
Leyden, he sailed from Amsterdam in the "Half Moon", a vessel 80 tons. His instructions were to seek a new passage to the East and 'to think of

IV 10 a 83 Avery says (ii. 81-4): The Dutch East India company summoned Hudson from London to Amsterdam and engaged him for immediate service. On the fourth of April, five days before the truce with Spain and a few weeks before the English Pilgrims moved from Amsterdam to

discovering no other routes or passages except the route around by the north and northeast above Nova Zembla.'

84 "The experienced navigator worked up the Norway coast and turned the North Cape. But something chilled the fervor of the crew of fewer than twenty Dutch and English sailors. In spite of his instructions, about the middle of May, the man in the 'Half Moon' put his ship about and pushed into the Atlantic. Six weeks later, the little craft and its crew were on the banks off Newfoundland and not in the ultra-Siberian ice-packs as the Amsterdam directors imagined. About the middle of July, Hudson anchored in Penobscot Bay and began repairs upon his ship, which was much the worse for wear. The wanton crew plundered an Indian village on the shore and Hudson prudently set sail at once. He touched at Cape Cod seven years after Gosnold, passed Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, and reached the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. He thence sailed northward, found 'a very good harbour' inside Sandy Hook, and spent the first week of September in the lower bay. From his anchorage he saw what we call the Narrows, a broad stream rising and falling with the tide, just as it did when Verrazano was there eighty-five years before. The natives told him that it came from beyond the mountain ranges that he saw in the further distance; he thought that here might be the long sought passage to Cathay. On the eleventh the 'Half Moon' floated slowly with the tide between the wooded shores of Staten and Long islands, sailed across the upper bay, and at night cast anchor, the only foreign ship in New York harbor.

84 "On the following days, gentle winds and favoring tides bore them by the cheap wild lands of Manhattan' Island, by the stately Palisades, through the broadening Tappan Zee, and against the stronger current of the unexplored river as it forced its way through the dark magnificence of the highlands. Hudson thus ascended the 'Great North River' to the vicinity of modern Troy. He now clearly saw that this was not the open way to the South Sea, but little dreamed that a few miles further north another brave explorer was routing the Romans of the New World, and that a few miles further south John Smith was parleying with the tawny lords on the upper waters of the Chesapeake. Thus the Dutch, the French, and the English made a simultaneous sowing of the seed of the great struggle for commercial and political supremacy in North America. As Hudson and Champlain wrote their names upon the map neither dreamed that in the next century the great struggle between England and France would be fiercely waged in those peaceful regions and decided on the Heights of Abraham.



85 "On the Fourth of October, Hudson left the river

that was to bear his name and was homeward bound across the ocean. On the seventh of November, about the time of John Smith's return from Virginia, the 'Half Moon' landed in England and was detained there for months. The English government forbade the Dutch ship's English captain again to leave his country for foreign service. Hudson sent his maps, charts, and full reports to his Amsterdam employers and entered the service of the Muscovy company. In the following year he sailed again to seek a northwest passage. After discovering and exploring Hudson Bay and spending a winter there, the explorer and eight companions were forced into a small boat by a mutinous and brutal crew and abandoned. They were never heard of after. Henry Hudson's record is as brief and brilliant as a meteor's flash, and the waste of waters that bears his name is his tomb and monument."

86 In 1611 Hendrick Christiansen and Adrian Block sailed to New York, traded with the Indians, and took back with them two young Indian chiefs. The Dutch had stumbled upon the most advantageous position in North America. As Avery says, it sent its streams to the Saint Lawrence, the Atlantic, and the Gulf of Mexico. Superb rivers had opened ways through the hindering mountains and joined the great lakes to the valley of the Hudson, while "the lovely Juanita" almost joined the Susquehanna to the currents that united to form the Ohio. With such pathways in every direction, New Netherland was the military and commercial key to the continent.

87 The Dutch called it New Netherlands, and sent

on settlers to secure the fur trade. The first trading post was in 1614 at Manhattan which they called New Amsterdam.

88 The Walloons, persecuted French colonists, came over in 1623, and were the first white people to make Manhattan their home. Some of them went across to Long Island and called it Breukelen, now Brooklyn. Some sailed up the Hudson and settled near Fort Orange, built by the Dutch as a protection soon after Hudson's voyage, where Albany now is.

89 The German Palatines came here in 1710, settling in what is now Schoharie county and along the Mohawk. Palatine Bridge is named for them.

90 As early as 1615 or 16 the Dutch built a fort near Esopus, now called Kingston.

91 Peter Minuit, 3d director of New Netherland, 1626-32, arrived in 1626 and established the first form of government, with council, secretary, and sheriff. He bought Manhattan island of the natives for \$24, built a fort, and conducted diplomatically some delicate relations with Gov. Bradford of Plymouth.

(3) 92 The patroon system arose under him in 1629. The West India company granted to any member of the company extensive domains on condition that he should within 4 years place a colony of 50 adult settlers. Those receiving such grants were called patroons. Valuable estates were secured in this way. Killian Van Rensselaer got an immense tract near Albany, and David Pieterse De Vries got the whole of Staten Island. They had complete feudal rights, even the death penalty.

93 In 1839 the Van Rensselaer heirs demanded the



right to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the produce. Thousands of farmers formed anti-rent associations, and committed illegal acts that led Gov. Seward to issue a proclamation and the sheriff to call out 700 men to assist him. Trouble continued till 1846, when the new constitution abolished all feudal tenures, and the title to all lands was made freehold.

5 94 There was peace till the arrival of Gov. Kieft. He got into dispute with the Raritan Indians over boundary lines, sent murdering expeditions and made Staten Island and Corlear's Hook slaughtering ground. For two years the Indians retaliated by driving the whites from their farms, and a thousand Indians had been slain when peace was made through the Iroquois.

95 The Dutch had bought of the Pequoit Indians the tract of land where Hartford stands, but the English encroached, and the Dutch gave up all claim to the Connecticut valley, and conceded the eastern shore of Long Island, on condition that the English should never come within 10 miles of the Hudson. The English overstepped the dividing line, and when the Dutch protested claimed that Connecticut extended to the Pacific.



CHARLES II  
1630-85 Reigned 1661-85

96 In 1664, in controversy of the charter granted by James I, Charles II ordered an expedition against New Netherland, giving to the Duke of York a patent to appoint and discharge officers, regulate trade, and in general to exercise sovereignty.



The English squadron enclosed and demanded surrender. Gov. Winthrop of Connecticut advised Gov. Stuyvesant (see 106) to submit, and though he first declared he would rather be carried out dead he finally yielded, Aug. 26. The English flag was hoisted, and New Amsterdam became New York. Fort Orange capitulated and became Albany.



CORNELIUS EVERTSEN

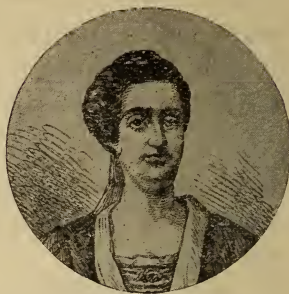
97 The English rule lasted till 1673, when a small Dutch fleet under Cornelius Evertsen took possession, but the captors learned that five months before New York had been given over to the English by the treaty of Feb. 9, and on Nov. 9 it was finally resigned to the English.

(6) 98 While the English supported academies and colleges, the Dutch provided for free schools. In 1629 the Dutch West India Company enacted that the colony should provide a minister and a schoolmaster. By 1664 there were in New Amsterdam 3 public schools, and free schools were established in Albany in 1650, in Flatbush in 1659, and in Brooklyn in 1661.

b (3) 99 The list of English governors is long; the Earl of Bellamont, William Burnet, appear as names



WILLIAM BURNETT  
1688- 1729  
Governor 1720-28



EDWARD HYDE  
Viscount Cornbury, Earl of  
Clarendon, 1661-1723  
Governor 1702-8

of well-disposed, active men; but more often there is in power a Lord Cornbury or a William Crosby, names suggestive of oppressive government. Their reports to the king all agree that their duties were unpleasant; seven died in office; one, Osborne, by, his own hand.



THOMAS DONGAN  
1634-1715  
Governor 1682-8

100 When Gov. Dongan became governor, he called a band of councillors, to have freedom of debate and a vote in all matters of public concern, by whose advice he issued writs for a general assembly of representative freeholders. This assembly of 17 met Oct. 17, 1783, the first such body in New York elected by the people, and

passed a charter granting to every freeholder a free

vote and freedom of conscience, and declared that no



JAMES II  
1613-1701  
Reigned 1685-8

tax should be levied except by act of the governor, the council and the assembly. This was revoked by James II, who directed Dongan especially to foster the Church of England. In Sept., 1686, Dongan dissolved the assembly temporarily, and in Jan., 1687, permanently, thus resuming all power of government.

101 In 1764, the king not finding Dongan a fit tool sent Andros, already governor of all New England, to



SIR EDMUND ANDROS  
1637-1714

rule the State, with the aid of his deputy, Nicholson. The Long Island towns were especially rebellious; they gathered militia; they joined with other bands, and taking Jacob Leisler for their captain made him governor of the colony. James II had fled from London at the approach of William and

Mary, and so his officer, Nicholson, had left New York when Leisler came.

102 After the accession of William and Mary there was wrangling between people and king. The first governor sent by King William was Sloughter. He

found Leisler ready to turn over the colony to the one duly commissioned. The royal officer arrested Leisler and in a drunken mood hung him. This man, much accounted a martyr, was rich, brave, passionate and



WILLIAM III  
1650-1702  
Reigned 1689-1702



MARY II  
1662-94  
Reigned 1689-94

uneducated; like Bacon in Virginia, he championed a cause that by his death was aroused to victory. A few years passed and royal governors did honor to his memory. He was in spirit the ancestor of the revolutionary heroes.

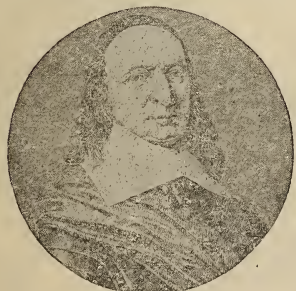
103 The party of the people, dismayed but little by Leisler's death, secured before the end of that century a democratic governor, in Lord Bellamont. Yet this party seems to grow faster under the despotic sway of Crosby, who, from 1732 to 1743, was an obnoxious ruler. It was then that on Zenger, editor of a newspaper, was arrested by the royal council for libel. The trial was one famous in colonial annals; it was a test case in the matter of the people versus the despot; the best lawyers of the colonies were there; bell-ringing and feasting welcomed the verdict of "not guilty."

(4) 104 In this political struggle the colony soon

found that its best weapon was the withholding of the money needed to carry out the despotic projects of the royal governor and his council. Money to be used for the people's good was not always freely given. When the wars with the French and Indians threatened the colony the governors took full advantage of the danger, to find in time that their exactions had made the obedience of the people to an English king impossible.

105 In the present conditions of New York there are features that recall the struggles of the early days. The governor is elected by the people, for 2 years; he appoints the chief administrative officers, has the power of veto and pardon, and is commander-in-chief of the militia. In the legislature a proposed enactment is called a bill till it becomes a law through three readings, usually after report by committee, adoption by vote of both houses and by signature of the governor; or in case he vetoes it, by repassage in each house by  $\frac{2}{3}$  of all members elected.

**B 106** The most interesting of the Dutch governors was Stuyvesant, 1647-64, a gallant soldier without

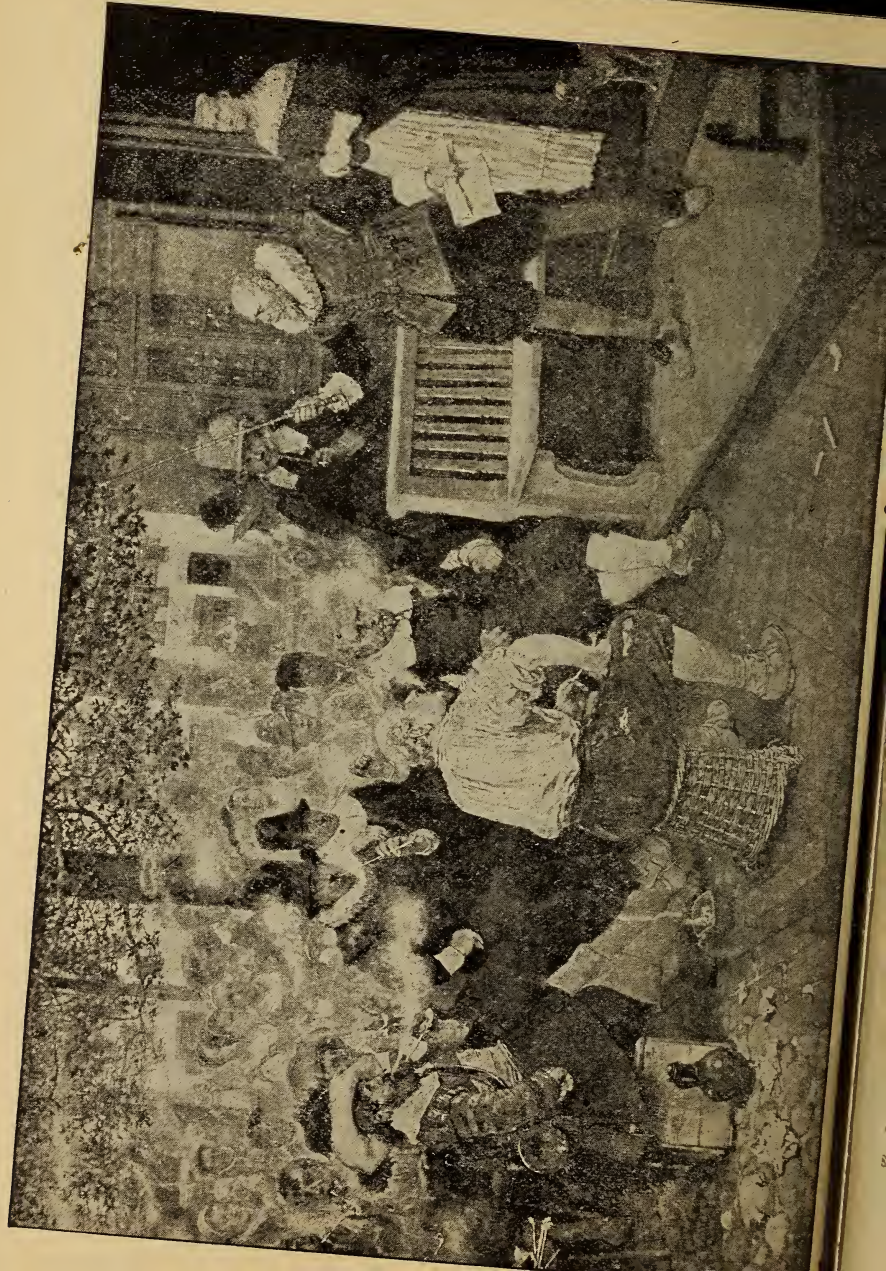


PETER STUYVESANT  
1602-82

administrative experience or tact. He objected to attempts at self-rule, and while he permitted "the nine men" to be appointed as a council, he did not consult them. To the complaints of the general convention of 1853 he replied charging the people with ingratitude. To the last he

obstructed popular political rights. The picture on the following page represents a scene from Irving's

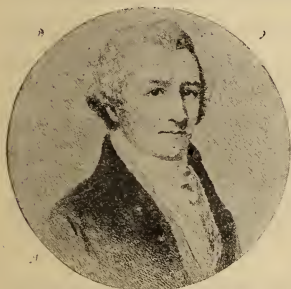






facetious "History of New York", where Gov. Stuyvesant smokes out the protesting citizens.

C 107 The fast increasing population long kept the



WILLIAM BRADFORD

1663-1752

Dutch customs and language. Theirs was the language of trade until the 18th century. To promulgate the language of print, William Bradford brought the first printing press, and thirty-five years afterward he began the first newspaper. The liberty of the press was in general

unquestioned, as was freedom to worship as one pleased. Certain sects, now the Dutch Calvinists, now the English church, now Catholics, were favored and supported by the government, but the intolerance of Virginia and Massachusetts did not appear.

108 The Dutch were thrifty, neat and industrious. "They brought over with them the liberal ideas and homely virtues and honest maxims of their country." There were few that were lazy, and no paupers. They had little mercy for criminals; a man for stealing some "nose-cloths" was banished; a slanderer had a red hot iron stuck through his tongue. Women were forbidden to scold; and for that and like offences there was a ducking stool on Manhattan island near the water's edge. Just in front of the fort was a gallows, one of the first objects to be seen by the new-comer sailing up the bay to New Amsterdam.

Hendrick well says: "If we are to gather our ideas of

the early Dutch settlers from Washington Irving's Knickerbocker's History of New York, the founders of the metropolis ate breakfast at sunrise, dined at eleven, and at sunset went to bed. They ate potatoes, cabbages, asparagus, and barley bread; had plenty of game and poultry for their table; delighted in clams, calling them clippers, and in doughnuts, calling them olykoeks; drank much buttermilk and tea, and smoked immoderately. The women were domestic; every housewife was expected to know how to card wool and flax."

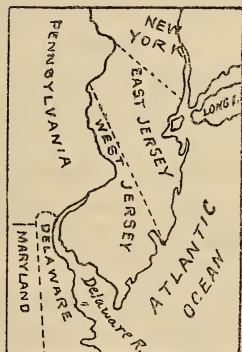
E "The Dutch lost New York because as traders and soldiers they could not hold their own against the English farmers." Most of the Dutch rented their lands of the patroons, and were not attached to it as they would have been had they owned it. Stuyvesant was the only governor of ability. De Vries was a man of character; he defended the interests of the people, censured Gov. Van Twiller, and opposed Gov. Kieft. Dominie Megapolensis, who came as minister to Rensselaerwick, carried the gospel to the Indians.

Arendt Van Curler or Corlear was the first white man to penetrate the Mohawk valley, and was greatly trusted by the Indians. He settled Schenectady in 1661, long the first outpost of the great west. From here traders pressed on to Rome, where by a portage they reached Oneida lake and the Oswego river, making connections with Oswego where Gov. Burnett in 1722 erected a trading-house.

11 a 109 When Nicolls, in 1664, became governor of New York, he made grants of land on the west

bank of the Hudson. The Duke of York, unknown to him, had already sold the land from that river to the Delaware to Lord Berkley and to Sir George Carteret. Titles were also obtained by purchase from the Indians, and from these various sources arose disputes which disturbed the peace of New Jersey for half a century.

110 Carteret took East New Jersey; Berkley sold



his western half to the Quakers, and in 1682 William Penn bought the other half.

For twelve years East New Jersey had no government except that of the towns. In 1702 the country was transferred to Queen Anne, and until 1741 was under the New York governor. In 1776 it organized its own government.

**b 111** The Friends or Quakers were persecuted in England because they demanded entire separation of church and state and opposed war.



WILLIAM PENN

1644-1718

c 112 William Penn had a wealthy father, but joined the Quakers while at Oxford and was expelled. He was a favorite at court, but became a Quaker minister and was imprisoned in the Tower, but through the friendship of the Duke of York he was released.

d 113 In 1681 Charles II granted a tract of land of 40,000 square miles, from the Delaware river westward, to William Penn, in payment of £16,000 owed by the crown to his father. The grant conflicted with that to Baltimore (see 41 ) and the boundaries were finally fixed by "Mason and Dixon's line", drawn by surveyors of these names 1763-7.

114 Penn founded a colony for Quakers, and bought the rights also to Delaware. In 1693 his rights were taken away and the colony became a royal province.

e 115 The constitution Penn formed gave a democratic government to the colony, the laws to be made by a legislature of which both houses were elected by the people—a striking contrast to the autocratic rule of the Dutch governors.

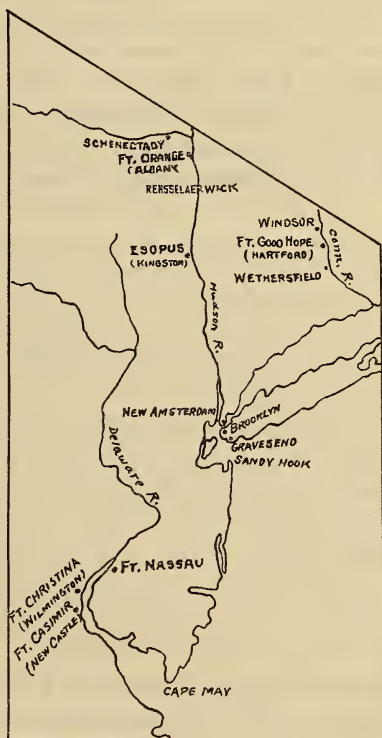
f (1) 116 The colony granted general religious toleration, which drew many settlers whose beliefs made them uncomfortable in other colonies.

(2) 117 Whether Penn's "great treaty" with the Indians in 1682, negotiated under an elm tree, was for

the purchase of land or only of friendship is a subject of dispute, but certainly it resulted in amicable relations.

(5) 118 Slavery was allowed, against the wishes of Penn.

**h** 119 In 1626 King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden proposed establishing colonies in America, and in 1638 Minuit, formerly dismissed in 1632 as governor of New Netherlands, founded the first Swedish colony in America, on the Delaware river, near Wilmington, calling the surrounding country New Sweden, the first permanent settlement in Delaware. In 1651 Gov. Stuyvesant built a fort at what is now



New Castle, which in 1654 the Swedes captured. In 1655 Stuyvesant demanded and secured the surrender of all the forts in the colony, and Swedish rule ended.



V 12 a 120 The English settlers brought the idea of town meetings or pure democracy, and of the hundred moot, which developed into the county and was representative. The New England confederacy of 1643 (see 69), the Albany convention of 1754 (see 128), the stamp-act congress of 1761 (see 160), the two continental congresses (see 169, 170), developed this idea, and prepared for the constitution.

c 121 Most of the settlers were English, and the English language was nearly universal, though the Dutch lingered in parts of New York.

122 There was little education and a great deal of religion. Schools were few, books were scarce, but there was a meeting-house in every community.

New Englanders followed the sea, and became great whalers, and New York engaged in commerce by land and sea, while the other colonies were mostly employed in agriculture.

122 The first newspaper, Publick Occurrences, Foreign and Domestic, was started in Boston 1690. The first permanent newspaper was the Boston News Letter, begun in 1704. The first daily newspaper was the Pennsylvania Packet, begun in 1784.

13 123 The causes of the wars between French and English colonists reach back to the earliest settlements of America and are intimately connected with the home history of France and England during the 18th century. Two different types of civilization were struggling to occupy North America. Finally fighting began in earnest about the head waters of the Ohio, and developed into a war between two great nations for the possession of the continent.

**b** 124 The weakness of France which led finally to its defeat in the face of the strengthening English power, lay first of all in the character of its settlements. Soldiers and traders were ready for the impetuous dash that secured the first appearance of success; but the slow-going farmers of the English colonies, hard to awake to the situation, were harder to drive from the soil they could call their own; they easily furnished such supplies as tardily came to the French from across the water, and had a reserve power that assured the final triumph of the English-speaking race in America.

125 In their treatment of Indians, however, the French showed far more wisdom than the English. The French met the Indians halfway, lived in intimacy with them, married squaw wives. Through the Jesuit missionaries they strove to convert them, taught them the arts of peace, and made them allies. The English despised the Indians, took their lands, strove to exterminate them. Besides, French traders, trappers, and soldiers did not cut down the forests, plow the hunting grounds, and build permanent homes along their favorite streams. Hence in the French and Indian war, most of the Indians were, as the title indicates, allied with the French, and rendered them great service.

**c** 126 To understand fully this contest one must know something of the condition of Europe at the time of the 2d 100-years war, 1689-1715; the political condition of England, which, fortunately for her colonists, changed for the better, and brought William Pitt to the control of affairs; while at the same time

France, most unfortunately for her colonists, plunged, under the intriguing designs of a woman, deeper into estranging and profitless European wars. Again, the French government, rendered confident by the early triumph across the water and engrossed in other matters, failed latter to send help in money and soldiers at the needed time; while as the war went on, England appreciated more and more the needs and importance of the contest. In the third place, corruption was widespread among the French colonial officials. Of the large sums appropriated for fortifications and supplies much went into the pockets of corrupt officials who in time vitiated the entire civil and military service of Canada.

127 King William's war 1689-97, an outcome of this war in Europe, began in Maine, where the Indians at French instigation attacked the settlers. The Iroquois on the English side in the same year attacked Montreal, killed 200, and carried as many into captivity. In 1690 French and Indians attacked and burned Schenectady, while others attacked Salmon Falls and Casco Bay. In 1690 a congress of commissioners from the colonies met in Albany. Port Royal in Nova Scotia was captured, and two unsuccessful expeditions were sent against Quebec. In 1696 Peter Schuyler of Albany, much beloved by the Iroquois, led an expedition into French settlements. The war ended when peace was made between England and France.

d 128 In 1754 the English Lords of Trade called a congress at Albany of the 4 New England colonies, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, to make a joint treaty with the Iroquois. Here Franklin pre-

sented a plan of federal union foreshadowing our national constitution. Congress approved it and sent it out to the colonies, but the assemblies thought there was too much prerogative in it, while England thought it was too democratic.

129 At the outbreak of the war the French were strong (1) in position. The possession of the valleys of the St. Lawrence, Great Lakes and the Mississippi insured the possession of the heart of the continent. The Atlantic strip of settlements must cease to grow or fight off the intruder. So the war was a defensive fight for the French and an offensive one for the English.

130 Moreover, the French, although they numbered only 80,000 to half a million English, were strong in (2) unity, with one head to all their movements; while not only did the English act under isolated and various colonial heads, but in the most of their settlements fierce contests were going on between governors and assemblies.

131 The French had the advantage of the English (3) in the number of trained soldiers on hand at the outset to fight with colonial militia and the slow-coming regiments from England.

e (2) 132 Virginia had formed in 1748, the Ohio company, which received from the king a grant of half a million acres beyond the Alleghanies. Settlements were begun, disputes arose, and George Washington was sent out as commissioner to adjust the difficulties. He reported that the French were occupying lands belonging to the Ohio company, and was sent out at the head of a company to dislodge them.

He met the French at Great Meadows, July 3, 1754, and was forced to capitulate. This opened the French and Indian war.

(3) 133 The years of active fighting may be understandingly considered in two divisions: the 1st extending to the close of the campaign of 1757, a period of French successes; the 2d including the two active campaigns of 1758 and 1759, and the closing engagements of 1760—a period of English successes.

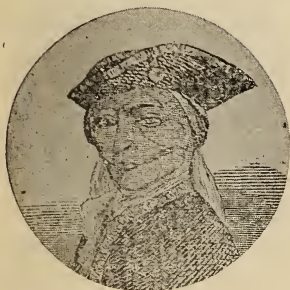
In the 1st half of the war, as defined, there is scarcely a perceptible advantage to English interests. On the upper Ohio, where the fight began, the French remained entrenched and the Indians had free course over the farms and settlements of western Pennsylvania and Virginia, making one of the darkest pictures of the times. In the Ontario basin, not only did the English fail disgracefully at Niagara, but the new French commander, Montcalm, captured Oswego and levelled it to the ground.

134 Gen. Braddock (1695-1755) was sent over by the English government to take charge, and in 1755 led a disastrous expedition against Fort Du Quesne, now Pittsburg, exceedingly important on account of its location at the junction of the two rivers that form the Ohio. He was defeated July 9, losing half his army and his own life. The fort was finally captured in 1758 by Gen. Forbes, whose slow advance exhausted the patience of the Indian allies of the French.

135 In 1755 an expedition was planned against Crown Point under Gen. William Johnston (see 198), but it was delayed till August, giving the French time to concentrate. He started from Albany with 3,400 whites



and a company of Mohawk Indians under King Hen-



KING HENDRICK  
1690-1755



JOSEPH BRANT  
Thyandanegea, 1742-1806

drick and Joseph Brant; at Fort Edward he gathered in the New England troops; and in August he began the advance toward Lake George. Baron Dieskau led a force of 3,000 men from Crown Point, and set an ambush near Lake George into which the English fell. The French were finally defeated but the English were in no condition to advance.



LORD GEORGE AUGUSTUS HOWE  
1724-58



JAMES ABERCROMBIE  
1706-81

136 In 1758 Gen. Abercrombie advanced against

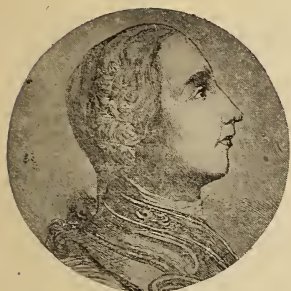
Ticonderoga, but was repulsed with a loss of 2,000 men, and Lord Howe was killed.

137 In 1759, however, the English under Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point, two forts that commanded the waterway between Canada and the Hudson river.

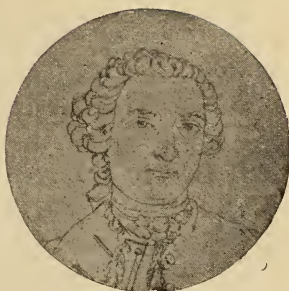
(4) 138 In the 2d half of the war the English could afford to delay taking the forts in the Champlain valley since they succeeded in securing the fortress of Louisburg and in compelling the French to fall back from the advance posts in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Of the four objective points of attack on New France the English now held the two extremes,—the entrance to the Mississippi valley and the guard house of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The two intermediate points, Niagara with the Ontario basin, and the Champlain valley could easily be taken by a bold onset into the heart of Canada. The deed needed only a military genius, and him Pitt found in Wolfe. The capture of Quebec put an end to the centralized dominion of France in North America.

139 At Louisburg on Cape Breton, Canada, there was the most important fort in America, from which privateers were sent out to harass the New England coast. In 1745 an army was sent under Sir William Pepperell to besiege this fort, which yielded June 17. It was restored to the French by the treaty of 1748, but was captured again July 27, 1758.

140 The chief operation of the war was the capture of Quebec in 1759. While the fleet made a feigned attack below, Sept. 12, Gen Wolfe attacked it by scaling the heights.



JAMES WOLFE  
1727-59



MARQUIS DE MONTCALM  
1712-59

He died on the field of battle, as did his antagonist Montcalm.

141 The fort capitulated five days later, a death-blow to French power, for Quebec commanded the St. Lawrence river. Montreal was taken in 1760, and the conquest of Canada was complete. By the treaty of Paris, 1763, France resigned to England all her possessions east the Mississippi except two small islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, for her fishermen; and to Spain New Orleans and the country west of the Mississippi.

142 The far-sighted Frenchman, Vergennes, said after the war, "England will ere long repent of having removed the only check that could keep her colonies in awe. They no longer stand in need of her protection. She will call on them to contribute toward supporting the burdens they have helped to bring upon her, and they will answer by striking off all dependence." This condition of affairs was by no mean-unthought of in England; and but for Pitt the advice

# PRINCIPAL BATTLES OF THE FRENCH: INDIAN WAR

DATE.	ENG. SUCCESSES.	ENG. LOSSES.	COMMANDERS.	
			ENGLISH.	FRENCH.
1754.	Gt. Meadows.	.	Washington.	Jumondville (killed.)
		Ft. Necessity	Washington.	Villiers.
1755.	Acadia.		{ Winslow. { Moncton.	.
	Lake George.	Near Lake George.	Williams (killed.)	Dieskau.
		Du Quesne.	Johnson. Braddock (mor. w'nd.)	Dieskau.
1756.	Kittanning.	Oswego	Mercer. Armstrong.	Montcalm. Indians.
1757.		Fort Wm. Henry.	Monroe.	Montcalm.
1758.	<i>Louisburg.</i>		Amherst.	Montcalm.
	<i>Du Quesne.</i>	Ft. Ticond'a. Frontenac.	Abercrombie Forbes. Bradstreet.	
1759.	<i>Quebec.</i>		Wolfe (killed.)	Montcalm (killed.)
	<i>Ft. Ticonderoga,</i> (Crown Point.) <i>Niagara.</i>		Amherst.  Prideaux (killed.)	French evacuated.
1760.	Sillery. Montreal.		Amherst.	De Levi.

of other English statesmen, to leave France her western territory as a menace to the colonies to insure their dependence, might have been followed. As it was, the war had trained the colonists to the use of arms and to military manœuvres.

143 In New York especially it was the French and Indian war that first taught separation as the only remedy for colonial ills; and from the end of actual warfare in 1760 began the preparation for revolution. As the spirit of rebellion grew strong the mother country had great hopes that the number of tories in New York, larger than that of any other colony, would preserve for her a loyal state and separate the gathering forces of the south and east. But neither the number of tories nor the flattering privileges given New York could make her desert the lead of Massachusetts and Virginia. New York city was the meeting-place of the colonial delegates who in 1765 made a declarations of rights; while ten years before it was at Albany that the gathering of the first colonial congress was held (see 128).

A 144 Acadia was the French name for what is now Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and part of Maine. It was at Port Royal they had made their first permanent settlement in 1605. In 1713 it came into possession of the British, who accused the inhabitants of transgressing their privileges as neutrals, and transported several thousands of them to British provinces southward, as narrated in Longfellow's "Evangeline". It seems likely that the English had justification for the expulsion but their methods were unnecessarily harsh.

14 145 The colonies did not immediately have peace. The western Indians hated the English, and

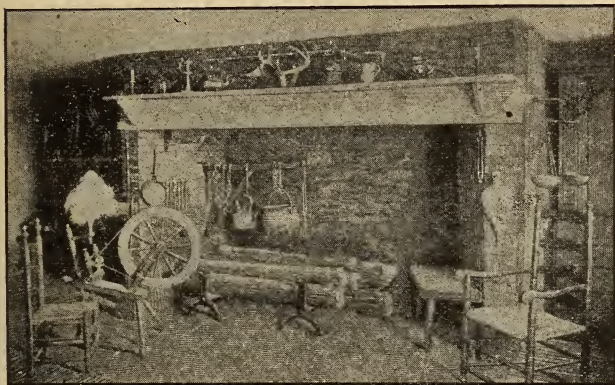


Pontiac (1720-69), an Ottawa chief, who is said to have helped defeat Braddock, in 1762 organized a conspiracy which massacred the garrisons of some of the smaller forts, but in 1763 beseiged Detroit in vain. The Indians were defeated at Bushy Run, Pa., in 1763, and the outbreak was subdued the next year. He signed a treaty in 1766 and was murdered three years later.

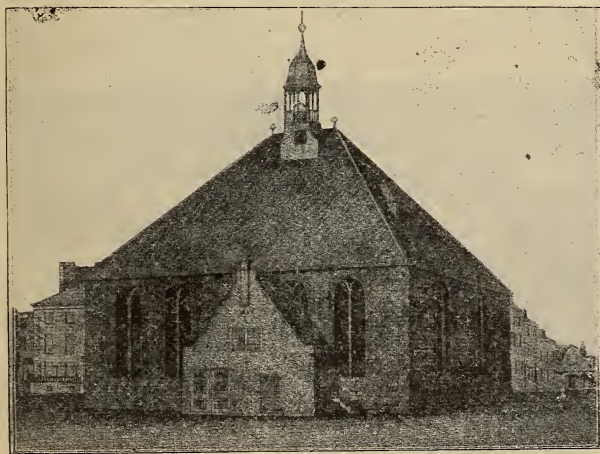
**a** 146 At first the colonists could do little but farm and hunt and fish. They exported wheat to the West Indies, and tobacco to England. Virginia raised tobacco, South Carolina shipped lumber west and made tar and pitch, till in 1696 it began to grow rice, and in 1745 indigo.

(2) 147 While in the south agriculture was the sole occupation, in New England ship building and other forms of manufacturing began to thrive. The Yankees were also natural traders, and pushed over into New York territory in extending commerce with the Indians, thus coming into conflict with the Dutch, under Governors Bradford and Minuit.

**b** 148 The general type of house had a large room in the middle called the hall. There were big fire-places, with seats in or about them. Cooking was done in them in kettles and on griddles. Furniture was largely home made. Floors were usually strewed with sand. Wine, beer, and liquors were drunk in large quantities, especially when there were gatherings, and the clothing of the wealthy was of richer material than now. In the city life was more nearly like that in England, from which customs as well as furniture and clothing were imported.

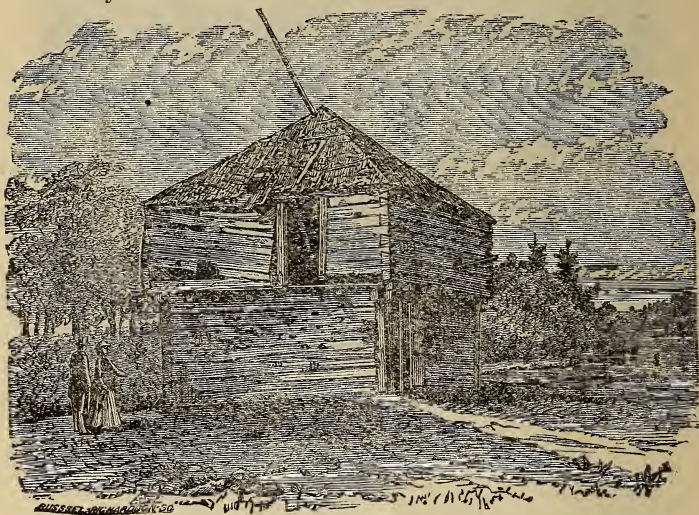


A COLONIAL KITCHEN, WITH FIRE-PLACE AND SPINNING-WHEEL

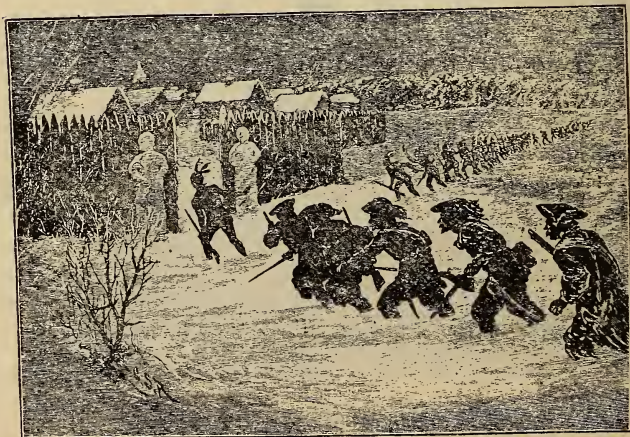


A COLONIAL DUTCH CHURCH

They built blockhouses like that here shown and

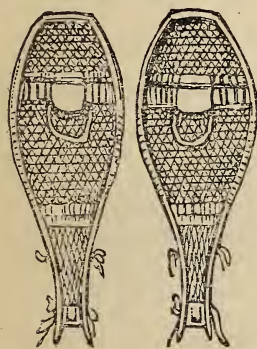


often surrounded them with stockades, like that shown





in this picture of the attack upon Schenectady (see 78), from Andrews's History of the United States.



The Indians as well as the troops are here represented as wading through the snow, but the Indians commonly used the Indians or light snow shoes by which they could walk on the top of snow which would have yielded to the ordinary moccasin and sometimes let them sink in perhaps to the waist. The colonists also used snow shoes.

c 1 149 Imprisonment for debt in foreign countries brought many colonists to America, where the laws were much less severe than in Europe. More of these men settled in the south than in the north.

“The new England colonists settled in groups of families forming congregations; the Virginians set up detached establishments forming individualized domestic centres. In Massachusetts small farms made possible compact communities; the township became the unit of political organization, and the town meeting the fountain of authority. The ambition of many of the Virginia proprietors was to become territorial lords; families were so widely separated ‘that no man could see his neighbor without looking through a telescope, or be heard by him without firing off a gun.’ Under such circumstances there were no town-meetings and the county became the unit of political organization.”

(3) 150 The colonial governments of New England were of three kinds, under charters, under grants of

### THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL COLONIES

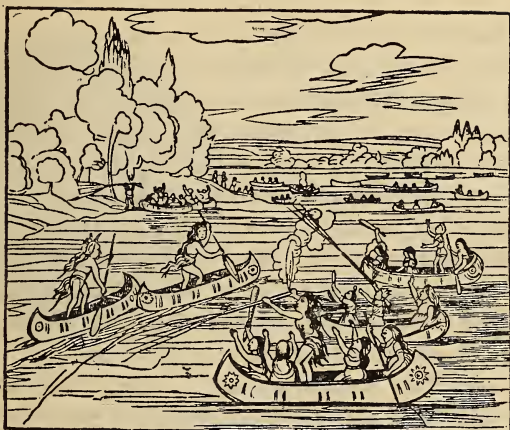
	STATE	DATE	PLACE	NATION	FINAL GOVERN'T
1	Virginia ..	1607	Jamestown ....	English	Royal Province
2	New York.	1614	New York ....	Dutch .	Royal Province
3	Massa'ts ..	1620	Plymouth . ...	English	Charter.....
4	N. Hamp .	1623	Portsmouth....	English	Charter.....
5	Connec't ..	1633	Windsor .....	English	Charter.....
6	Maryland .	1634	St. Mary's .....	English	Proprietary ...
7	R. Island..	1636	Providence ....	English	Charter.....
8	Delaware..	1638	Wilmington....	Swedes	Proprietary ....
9	N. Carolina	1663	Albemarle Sd ..	English	Royal Province
10	N. Jersey .	1664	Elizabethtown .	English	Royal Province
11	S. Carolina	1670	Old Charlestown	English	Royal Province
12	Pennsylv'a	1682	Philadelphia ...	English	Proprietary ....
13	Georgia ...	1733	Savannah .....	English	Royal Province

proprietors, or provincial, under orders issued by the home government.

(3) 151 Proprietary government was entirely in the hands of the proprietor, as in Maryland (see 42-4). Charter government gave to companies land and jurisdiction under varying conditions, as the Virginia company (see 32), and was thus more free and less dependent on personal caprice. Royal government made the colony a province of the crown, which retained all authority. The final government of Virginia and of five other colonies was of this character.

(4) 152 They travelled largely in small boats and in birch bark canoes of the Indians, of which this picture is taken from an old cut. For a time the only





roads were Indian trails, on which they went afoot or on horseback, and carried goods on pack-horses.

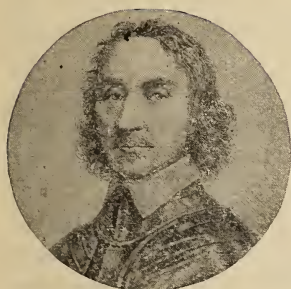
**VI 15 153** One who wishes to fix in mind the chronology of this period can learn 1760 as the year of the last fighting in the French and Indian war, and 1775, the year of the first battle of the revolutionary war. The Stamp act (1765), and the Boston massacre (1770), then space off the time into easily remembered periods of five years each.

**b 154** England found herself at the close of the French and Indian war burdened with debt. Since this debt was largely incurred in defence of the colonies, she naturally looked to them for help to pay it.

It is an error to suppose that up to this time the mother country had laid upon the colonies grievous taxation. While her treatment of them had been oppressive, this sin cannot be justly charged. There were two ways by which money came from the colonists into the gen-

eral treasury. (1) The government made requisitions for certain sums upon the separate colonies (direct taxation). These demands were considered by the legislatures, granted in full, cut down or ignored as seemed fit to the legislators. Indeed the withholding of grants was the common means of keeping the rapacious royal officers within bounds. It is the English theory of government, inherited by the colonists, that taxation should come from the house of commons, elected by the people, and hence representative, and hence those who are taxed should be represented there.

(2) 155 The Navigation act, dating back a hundred years, bade the colonists ship their goods by English vessels and to English ports, thus exacting, when enforced, a considerable revenue (2) (indirect taxation). How much respect the colonists paid to this law can be seen from the fact that for 30 years, the average yearly revenue thus collected was less than \$10,000, while the expense of collection was over \$30,000 per year. In the year 1761 the English ministry determined to enforce the act more strictly, especially such parts as forbade the colonies to manufacture common articles of necessity. A horse shoe could not legally be made in the colonies. The result was increased hardships and universal smuggling. The right of England thus to restrict trade was then unquestioned, but by 1653 the colonies had begun to complain of tithes on grain, flax, hemp, tobacco, cheese, chimney and head money, and excessive export duties. When the thoughts of the people were cleared by the discussion of internal taxation, the right of Parliament to tax commerce was doubted.



OLIVER CROMWELL  
1599-1658  
Protector 1653-8

156 The first Navigation act was secured by Cromwell in 1651, protecting colonial trade from foreign shipping; it was directed against the Dutch, and was not enforced in America. In 1660 and 1672 this was so renewed as to direct colonial commerce through English ports for the profit of the English merchant. In

1696 a new act required trade with England to be in ships built and owned in England or in the colonies, importations had to come through English ports, and exports sent to English ports, no matter for what country intended, and colonists were forbidden to make rolled iron and to ship certain goods from one colony to another. In 1750 they forbade the colonists to run rolling mills and steel furnaces, and in 1774 stopped the importation of machinery to make cloth.

157 To detect smugglers, the British officers used to ask the courts for writs of assistance. James Otis (1725-83), a Boston lawyer, in 1763 opposed these, and in 1764 published "Rights of the Colonists Vindicated." He was a member of the stamp act congress. In 1769 he was beaten by British officers and was insane the rest of his life. John Adams said Otis was Isaiah and Ezekiel united; his protest in this matter breathed into this nation the breath of life.

158 This question of an internal colonial revenue

was not so much whether a tax should be laid, as by whom it should be levied. The people of America admitted the justice of some form of taxation, while they combatted every suggestion of a tax proceeding from Parliament. The frequent use of the term "taxation without representation" is apt to suggest that ground for compromise existed, and that had the colonies been granted a representation in parliament, all trouble would have been avoided. Such a plan was proposed by men on both sides of the ocean, but the scheme was impracticable.

(3) 159 In 1764 parliament declared its right to tax the colonists, and in the face of firm protests from each colonial legislature, passed the Stamp act in the spring of the following year. The law was to take effect the first of the coming November (1765). To enforce it troops were put at the disposal of the ministry; while by a clause of the Mutiny act, the soldiers could be thrown on the colonists for quarters and supplies.

160 During the months between the passage of the act and the day of its taking effect, the Americans seemed to change from 13 separated provinces of farmers, into one united people; they unanimously declared hearty loyalty to the king and claimed stoutly their inherent right, as Englishmen, to tax themselves.

161 Patrick Henry (1736-99), was a Virginia lawyer who on this occasion made fiery speeches in the house of Burgesses. He was afterward a delegate to the first continental Congress. In the Virginia assembly of 1774 he exclaimed, "Caesar had his Brutus,

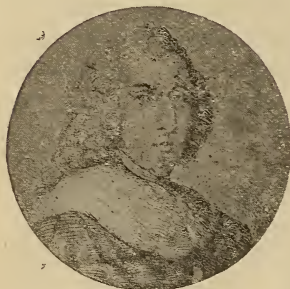
Charles I his Cromwell, and George III—” “Treason” shouted the speaker, and the call arose all over the room. “—may profit by their example,” he concluded. In 1775 he made his celebrated speech, ending, “Give me liberty, or give me death”. He became the first governor of Virginia and an anti-federalist leader.

162 The single-mindedness of the people was wonderful. By a simple understanding of the populace, without acts of the legislatures, they agreed to buy no stamps nor act as officers to sell them. If any one appeared, who for money's sake or because he believed the tax was just, ready to act as stamp-master, he was compelled by public opinion, roughly expressed sometimes, to resign. The first of November came and found flags at half mast, the people praying and fasting, and not a stamp distributor from Massachusetts to Georgia. The people burned the stamps, sent them back to England, either did without articles requiring them or ignored the law, and boldly sent out their newspapers and pamphlets without the hated documents. The law was of none effect.

163 The following winter the members of Parliament came together, listened to the eloquence of Pitt against taxation of the colonies, heard the common sense of Franklin, agent of Pennsylvania, read the report of the royal officers concerning the utter failure of the tax, and having no alternative, repealed the law. Thus passed from the statute books a measure, less than a year on record, never enforced, and from which dates American union.



(4) 164 The repeal however did not satisfy the colonists, for at the very time Parliament repealed the stamp act, it reasserted its right to tax, declaring that the king had full power to make laws binding America in any case whatever; it admitted the inexpediency only of the attempted taxation. Against this declaration



WILLIAM PITT  
EARL OF CHATHAM  
1708-78

tion Lord Chatham, who sided with the Americans throughout the Revolutionary struggle, and in 1777 when a dying man, was carried to the House of Lords to plead for peace and redress, argued: "The taxes are a voluntary gift of the commons alone. In an American tax, what do we do? We, your majesty's

commons of Great Britain, give and grant to your majesty—what! Our own property? No. We give the property of your majesty's commons in America. It is absurdity in terms." Nevertheless Parliament followed its declaration with the Townshend acts of 1767, putting a tax on glass, paper, colors, and tea, intent on getting a permanent revenue from the colonists without their consent.

(6) 165 In 1772 Samuel Adams obtained from the Boston town meeting a committee of correspondence to state the rights of the colonists. Eleven other colonies appointed similar committees.

(7) 166 The effectual means of combating the

Townshend acts was to refuse to import, sell or buy the taxed goods. Merchants and importers, especially those of Boston and New York, joined in refusing to handle the hated articles. The people wore homespun, drank no tea, did without glass, and denied themselves every luxury from across the water. For this they could not be arrested; they could not be forced to buy what they did not want.

167 Finally, to put the determination of the colonies to the last test, the tax was taken from everything but tea, on which a duty was so laid as to make it cheaper in America than in England. The colonists were not so short-sighted that they failed to see this was a cunning test of the whole question of taxation. It was then that the loads of tea were met by the famous Boston tea party, made up of men dressed as Indians who boarded the vessel and dumped the tea into Boston Bay, and refused it in a similar spirit at New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston.

168 It was now determined to make an example of Massachusetts. The charter of that colony forbade ordering the soldiers into active service, so it was sought to revoke the charter, and a ready pretext was found in the tea dumped into Boston Bay. The Boston Port Bill was then (1774) passed, closing the port of Boston until the wasted tea should be paid for. This act threatened financial ruin to one of the largest shipping towns in America; its merchants, ship-builders, sailors and tradesmen were without occupation. Starvation seemed the coming fate of a good part of the population.

(9) 169 The 1st continental congress was proposed by the Massachusetts house of representatives to consider the critical state of affairs. It met Sept. 5, 1774, in Philadelphia, and protested against the treatment of the colonies, petitioned the king to remove grievances, and drew up a declaration of rights, especially that of representation. It also drew up the "Association" agreeing to import no goods from Great Britain and to export no goods to her ports.

170 The 2nd continental congress met May 10, 1775, burning with indignation over Lexington and Concord, and became the centre of organization and resistance. Without formal authority it made itself a national government, appointed Washington commander-in chief, authorized bills of credit, and by general consent legislated for the people of the colonies.



GEORGE III, 1738-1820

Reigned in England 1760-1820; in the colonies, 1760-1776

## The Colonial and Continental Congresses.

Council at  
Albany 1754.

{ A plan for union of colonies proposed.  
A treaty with Indians made.

First Colonial  
Congress,  
New York, Oct.  
1754.

{ Nine colonies represented.  
Acts. { Declaration of Rights.  
Petition to the King.  
Memorial to Parliament.

First Continental  
Congress,  
Philadelphia,  
Sept. 1774.

{ Supported Massachusetts.  
2d Declaration of Rights.  
Petition to the King.  
Address to people of Eng.

Second  
Continental  
Congress,  
Philadelphia,  
May, 1775.

{ Last appeal to the King.  
George Washington appointed commander-in-chief.  
Vote to raise an army of twenty thousand men.  
Authorize an issue of one million dollars in paper money.  
Declaration of Independence adopted 1776.  
Committee sent to France.  
Committee appointed to prepare the Article of Confederation.  
Continued during the War.

Causes.	Remote.	External and Internal Taxes.			
		Navigation Acts.			
		Effects of Inter-colonial Wars.			
		The arbitrary character of George III.			
	Direct.	<i>Taxation without Representation</i>			
		as shown in			
		{	Stamp Act,	- - -	1765.
			and		
		{	Tax on Tea,	- - -	1767.
			Mutiny Act,	- - -	1768.
			Boston Massacre,	- - -	1770.
			Boston Tea Party,	- - -	1773.
			Boston Port Bill,	- - -	1774.

**16 a** 171 Bancroft says: "The year 1775, as it opened, found the British in the undisputed possession of the American colonies. Before the campaign could begin, they had been driven from New England, and every governor had abandoned his post except in New Jersey, where he was under arrest, and in Maryland."

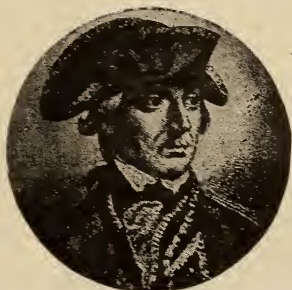
**b** 172 The weakness of the Americans was that they were divided, but Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill did much to unite them. On April 18, 1775, Paul Revere galloped from Boston to give warning that Gov. Gage was on the march to capture military stores at Concord. The next morning when the British soldiers reached Lexington they found the militia drawn up to oppose them, and the war opened. The British killed 7 and wounded 9, and marched on to Concord, where they were beaten back, with a loss of 273. The militia besieged them in Boston, and on





June 17 was defeated in the battle of Bunker Hill, but with so great a loss to the British that the patriots were much encouraged.

Gage was formally besieged in Boston. On May 10 Ethan Allen surprised and captured Ticonderoga, and 40 guns were dragged across Massachusetts to help him in the siege. In the fall unsuccessful expeditions were sent under Montgomery and Benedict Arnold to take Quebec. Meantime interest centered in the action of the two British Howes near New York.



LORD WILLIAM HOWE, 1789-1812

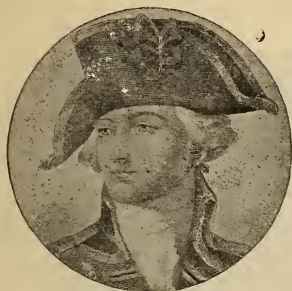


EARL RICHARD HOWE, 1725-99

c (1) 173 On Aug. 22 Sir William Howe landed with 22,000 men on Long Island, and in Washington's first battle his 18,000 men were badly defeated, and enabled only by Howe's slowness to cross the East river to New York. The British beat him again at White Plains (Oct. 28), and forced him back across New Jersey and the Delaware river. But to prevent their following him into Philadelphia he recrossed the Delaware in

boats and on Dec. 26 struck the British post at Trenton and captured 1,000 Hessians. On Jan. 3, 1777, he attacked the British at Princeton so fiercely that they retired to New York.





JOHN HOWE BURGOYNE  
1722-92

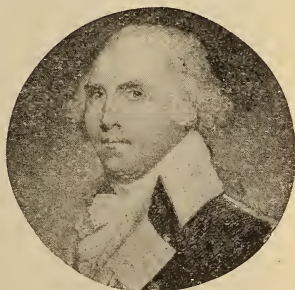
Heights, near Saratoga. The plan was an admirable one, and if it had been successfully carried out the war would probably have ended soon in the capitulation of the colonists.

(2) 174 Lake Champlain as far as Crown Point was already in British hands. Burgoyne was to sweep south to the Hudson and meet Lord Howe, who was to ascend the river to Albany. Burgoyne took Ticonderoga in July, 1777, reached Fort Edward July 30, and went on to Bemis

175 St Leger was to advance from Lake Ontario

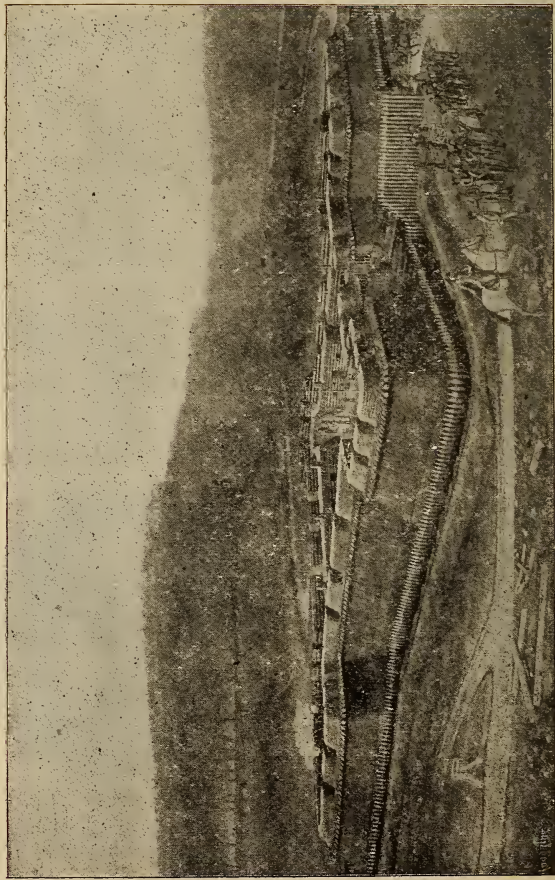


BARRY ST LEGER  
1737-89



PETER GANSEVOORT  
1749-1812

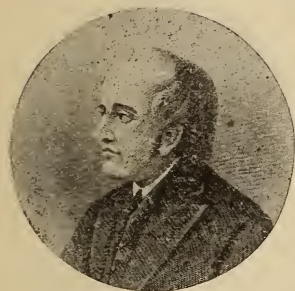
along the Mohawk and join Burgoyne at Albany. Gen. Schuyler had placed a strong garrison at Fort Stanwix, in what is now Rome, under charge of Gansevoort. It was invested Aug. 3, and Gen. Herkimer, who had



FORT STANWIX. From Prentice's History of New York



been appointed colonel of militia in 1758 and had com-



NICHOLAS HERKIMER  
1715-77

manded Fort Herkimer in the French and Indian war, gathered militia in the east and hastened to its relief. He had reached Oriskany creek Aug. 6, when the British troops fired from ambush and mortally wounded him. He rallied his men and after six hours fighting the battle was won.



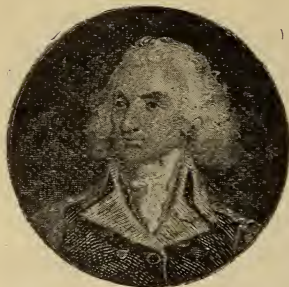
JOHN STARK  
1728-1822

Benedict Arnold led a band against the besiegers and the siege was raised Aug. 22, the besiegers returning to Canada, thus destroying Burgoyne's plan for the campaign.

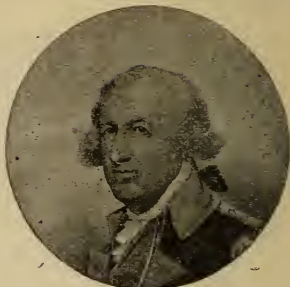
176 On Aug. 16 Burgoyne sent a force to gather American stores at Bennington, but John Stark rallied the farmers and routed the British, which greatly encouraged the Americans.

177 While Burgoyne was lingering, the troops from Fort Stanwix joined Gen. Schuyler, who had fought in the French and Indian war, had been a delegate to the 1st continental congress, and had been naturally put in command. On Aug. 4 through intrigue he was





PHILIP JOHN SCHUYLER  
1733-1804



HORATIO GATES  
1728-1806

succeeded by Gen. Gates, who had been a captain in Braddock's expedition, and who later, in 1780, in command of the southern army met a severe defeat at Camden for which he was courtmartialed (see 183).

178 He encountered Burgoyne at the first battle of Saratoga, Sept. 19, with no decisive result.

179 He was jealous of Benedict Arnold, who had commanded the right wing on the 1775 expedition into Canada, and who, though defeated by a British flotilla at Valcour island in 1776 had effected a skillful retreat. He had dispersed St Leger's force at Fort Stanwix, (see 175), and had commanded the left wing in this first battle of Saratoga. Gates relieved him of command, but when the second battle was fought Oct. 7, near by, it was won by the Americans largely through Benedict Arnold, who fought without orders and led a charge that was successful.

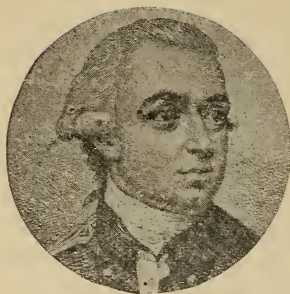
180 Burgoyne was forced to surrender; he could neither advance nor retreat, 800 men were in the hospital, and he had only five days rations. It was the

turning-point of the war, as Gettysburg was of the civil war. New York was saved to the patriot cause, a strong peace party arose in England, and the French determined to intervene.

181 On Oct. 15, the first New York legislature met at Kingston, and a few days later the town was burned by British troops under Gen. Vaughan. The legislature met in January at Poughkeepsie, and afterwards in these two places, in Albany, and in New York. Albany became permanent capitol in 1797.

(3) 182 From the beginning of the war France had damaged England by secret aid to the colonists in arms and money, but after Burgoyne's surrender Silas Deane and Benjamin Franklin at the French court, where the latter was the hero of the hour, secured treaties Feb-6, 1778, recognizing the United States, forming mutual relations of amity, and commerce and alliance, and providing that the two countries should make common cause till America had secured its independence. That year the French fleet blockaded New York, and in 1779 a French force under d'Estaing coöperated with Lincoln in the south. In 1781 a French fleet blockaded the Chesapeake, repulsed an English fleet bearing reëforcements from New York, and landed 3,000 troops which assisted in forcing Cornwallis to surrender. It gave America 2 millions to keep up the war, it sent over Lafayette, who proved to be a great general, and it fitted out a fleet for John Paul Jones.

d 183 In 1778 the British captured Savanah and conquered Georgia. In 1789 Clinton captured Charles-



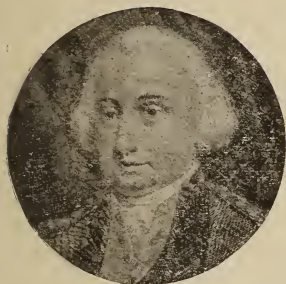
SIR HENRY CLINTON

1738-99

ton, Beaufort, and Camden. Washington sent De Kalb south to meet the British forces. Gates who had succeeded Lincoln in command of the American troops at the south was defeated by Cornwallis at Camden, and Cornwallis began a triumphant march north, retreating after a battle at Kings Mountain.

Greene succeeded Gates and defeated the British at Cowpens, but was too weak to resist Cornwallis's second march north, and in April 1781, Cornwallis entered Virginia and ravaged the state. Greene's plan was to harass and hinder the enemy at every step, avoiding pitched battles. He was considered Washington's most trusted general, and he showed sagacity in the management of this campaign.

184 On Sept. 8 Gen. Greene routed the British at Eutaw Springs, but they took shelter in a brick house and held it, and during the night retreated to Charleston. In Virginia Cornwallis had retired in August to Yorktown fortifications. Lafayette advised Washington to hasten there with his arms and bold as it seemed to leave Clinton unguarded in New York. Washington moved 2,000 continentals and 4,000 French from West Point, appeared before Yorktown and besieged it. On Sept. 19 Cornwallis surrendered and his 7,000 troops laid down their arms, thus utterly crippling the British forces in America, and ending the war.



MARQUIS CORNWALLIS  
1738-1805

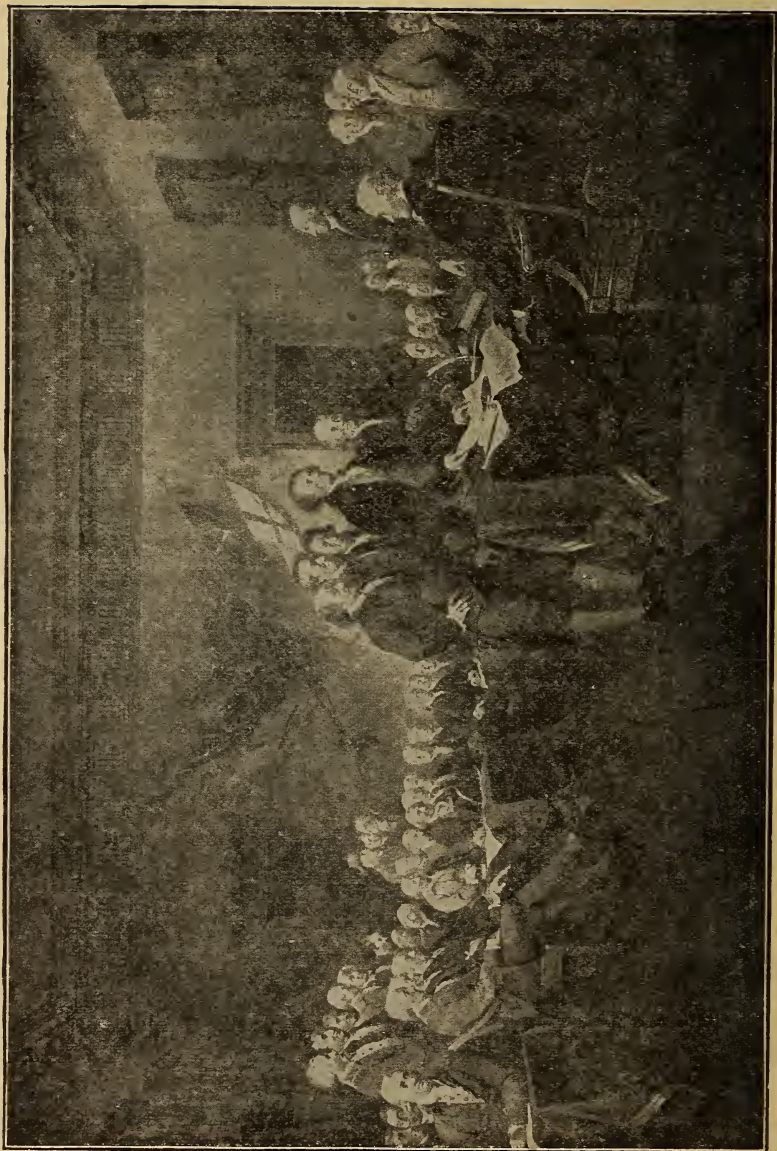


MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE  
1757-1834

f 185 At the beginning of the war New England favored separation, but the southern states were opposed until the war was transferred to their territory. Then they were ready for the Declaration of Independence. It was drawn mainly by Jefferson, the others of the committee being John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingstone. The signers were aware that if the war was unsuccessful their act was treason. "Now we must all hang together," said Franklin, "or we shall all hang separately."

186 The Declaration says: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Among the grievances complained of were that the king had refused his assent to necessary laws, assembled legislative bodies at inconvenient places, dissolved them unreasonably, obstructed naturalization, made judges dependent on his





PRESENTING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE



will alone, kept standing armies here in times of peace, and imposed taxes without consent.

187 By the adoption of this Declaration the colonists burned their bridges behind them, and could no longer withdraw from the conflict. The people received it with joy, destroyed pictures of the king, tore down his arms from public buildings, and melted his statue into bullets. In England, while it made the government more determined than ever to subdue the colonists, it showed the thoughtful that the contest was to be larger and less unequal than they had supposed.

188 At the beginning of the revolution, the pine tree flag of New England was much used, and another bore the picture of a rattlesnake, with the motto "Don't tread on me." In 1775 congress adopted the 13 stripes with the British "union" in the corner. This union was displaced in 1777 by 13 stars, first shown at the battle of Brandywine. In 1794 stripes were added for the two new states, but in 1818 the number of stripes was limited to 13, the stars to increase with the number of the states.

189 The treaty of peace conceded the independence of America, its territory to extend from Canada to Florida and westward to the Mississippi.

k 190 The British had the advantages of superiority in military and naval forces, while the colonists were not united, a full third being tories, and the militia were enlisted for short terms; on the other hand the colonists were on their own ground fighting for their comfortable homes, and able to injure the enemy by privateering.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN  
1706-90

England 1757-62 and 1764-75, he was naturally chosen delegate to the continental congress (see 169). He was one of the five who drew up the Declaration of Independence (see 185), and in 1776 was sent to join the mission in Paris. Here he was received with enthusiasm. He obtained the treaty of 1778 and large sums of money. He had a leading part in the treaty of peace. He was president of Pennsylvania 1785-7. Besides being a statesman he was a writer and inventor, and founder of the University of Pennsylvania. Hardly any other man has been so great in so many directions.

**D** 192 Benedict Arnold had leaped into fame by his command of the right wing in the attack on Quebec in 1775. His services were slighted by Congress, but he helped repulse Tryon in Connecticut, and was made a brigadier-general. He served brilliantly in the Burgoyne campaign (see 179) and was put in command at Philadelphia. Here he married, lived extravagantly, was-court-martialed on trivial charges, and was reprimanded by Washington.

191 **A** Of no man were the services more important than of Franklin. Born in Boston, where he learned to be a printer, at 17 running away to Philadelphia and establishing a newspaper there, made deputy postmaster general in 1753, proposing a plan for colonial union in 1754 (see 128) agent of Pennsylvania in

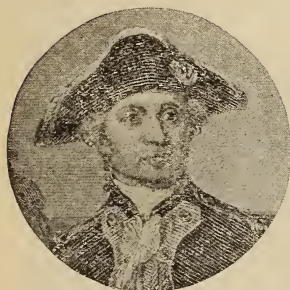
193 Smarting under his treatment, he obtained command of West Point, carried on negotiations for a



JOHN ANDRE  
1751-80

year and a half with Clinton, and undertook in 1780 to betray that post. He made a bargain with the British through Major Andre, who was captured and the plot disclosed. Andre was hanged, but Arnold escaped and passed the last 20 years of his life in England.

merchant vessels, and in 1776 Esek Hopkins at the head of a small squadron raided a town in the Bahamas.



JOHN PAUL JONES  
1747-92

**E 194** In 1775 Congress organized a naval force, all of

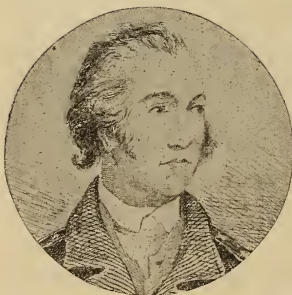
But the United States had no navy that could compete with the big English ships, and it commissioned privateers to destroy British commerce. John Paul Jones in 1778 lashed his vessel, the Bonhomme Richard, to the Serapis, and after a three hours fight forced it to surrender even when his own vessel was sinking.

In 1778 the French fleet appeared in New York harbor, and fought the British fleet off the coast and in the West Indies. See 182.

**H 195** Nathan Hale ( 1755-76 ) was a Connecticut school teacher who joined a volunteer company, participated in the siege of Boston, was made a captain, volunteered to reconnoitre the position of the British forces, was captured, and was hanged as a spy. His last words were: " I regret that I have only one life to give to my country."

**L 196** Of all the states New York was the greatest sufferer from the revolution. Of her 235,000 people New York contributed 41,633 men to the army, and she paid 8 millions into the treasury. Her metropolis was throughout most of the war in the enemy's hands, and not a ship lay in New York bay.

**197** The tories were many and committed many depredations, in 1780 laying waste the Schoharie valley. Still later that year Carleton from Canada invaded the Champlain region. New York was the refuge of Toryism. There were whole counties where the name Tory was associated with massacre and pillage. Year by year her most fertile farms were ravaged.



JOHN SULLIVAN

1740-95

**198** The object of Sullivan's Expedition ( 1779 ) was to make impossible another Wyoming massacre. He moved up the Susquehanna and was joined by James Clinton moving south from the Mohawk. He routed the Indians at Newtown ( Elmira ), burned Catherine's Town ( Montour Falls ), and devastated the

Indian country along Cayuga lake and in the Genesee valley.

199 The next year the tories and Indians under Sir

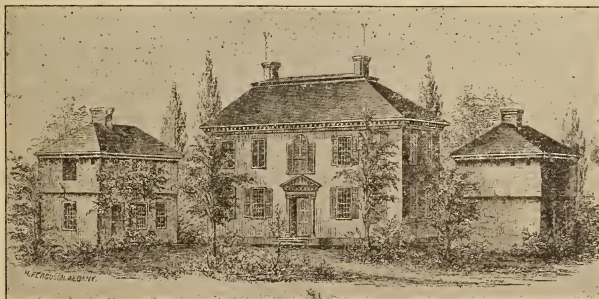


SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON  
1715-74



SIR JOHN JOHNSON  
1742-1830

John Johnson attacked the region about Johnstown where his father, Sir William Johnson ( see 135 ) had



SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON'S HOUSE

lived at Johnson Hall, surrounded by the Mohawk Indians, who came to him for council. Sir William was colonel of the six nations, and his son inherited



# PRINCIPAL BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

DATE.	AM. SUCCESSES.	ENG. SUC.	COMMANDERS.	
			AMERICAN.	ENGLISH.
1775.				
Apr. 19	Ft. Ticonderoga captured..	Lexington.	Parker.	Smith.
May 10		Bunker Hill.	Ethan Allen.	Delaplace.
June 17			Prescott.	Gen. Howe.
Dec. 31			Quebec.	Montgomery
1776.				
Mar. 17	Boston evacuated	Long Island.		Gen. Howe.
June 28	Fort Moultrie.		Moultrie.	Parker.
Aug. 27	Trenton.		Putnam.	Gen. Howe.
Dec. 26			Washington.	Rahl.
1777.				
Jan. 3	Princeton.	Brandywine.	Washington.	Mawhood.
Sept. 11	Bemis Heights.		Washington.	Gen. Howe.
Sept. 19		Gates.	Burgoyne.	
Oct. 4		Saratoga.	Washington	Gen. Howe.
Oct. 11	Gates.		Burgoyne.	
1778.				
June 28	Monmouth.	Wyoming Massacre.	Washington.	Clinton.
July 3			Col. Z. Butler.	John Butler.
				Brandt.
1779.				
July 15	Stony Point.	Savannah.	Wayne.	Johnson.
Oct. 9			Lincoln.	Prevost.
1780.				
May 12		Charlestown.	Lincoln.	Clinton.
Aug. 16		Camden.	Gates.	Cornwallis.
1781.				
Jan. 17	Cowpens.	{ Guilford Court House.	Morgan.	Tarleton.
Mar. 15	.		Greene.	Cornwallis.
Sept. 8	Eutaw Springs.		Greene.	Col. Stewart
Oct. 19	Yorktown.		Washington.	Cornwallis..

some of his father's influence over the Indians, which he used as a tory to inflame the Iroquois against the patriots.

200 After the French and Indian war, English troops were kept in New York city between whom and the citizens there was endless trouble. Liberty poles were put up and cut down; there was a battle on Golden Hill, that cost wounds but no deaths. In 1770 these troops were called to quell the rising troubles at Boston, and left amid hisses, not to return until 1776. The patriotic spirit was stirred by meetings, addresses and newspapers; it was directed by able readers: by Hamilton then a boy under twenty; by Clinton soon to be first state governor; by Livingston and Jay. In 1775 Tryon, last of foreign governors whose authority was obeyed, fled to an English ship; Washington on his way to take command of the army before Boston was bidden God speed; and the rule of George III over the province of New York was ended.

**VII 17 a** 201 The adoption of the Declaration of Independence made necessary some plan of union among the states. Franklin proposed a plan similar to that he had offered to the Albany congress in 1754 (see 128) with a common treasury supported by the colonies, a congress with representation according to population, and national control of boundaries, peace, new colonies, and Indians. This was thought to give too little regard to the sovereignty of the individual states; a substitute was proposed July 12, 1776, and the Articles of Confederation were adopted by Congress Nov. 15, 1777, and by the last of the states March 1, 1781.

**b** 202 Hamilton said they had the power to declare

anything but to do nothing. Washington said, "We are one nation today, thirteen to-morrow." The need of a constitution is shown by the differences between the inefficient articles of confederation, and the efficient national constitution (see 222).

e 203 In 1778 Gov. Patrick Henry of Virginia authorized George Rogers Clark to attack the British post at Kaskaskia, below St. Louis. With 100 men he floated down the Ohio, marched across country and captured the fort and another without taking or losing a life. The whole country north of the Ohio was made a territory of Virginia under the name Illinois.

204 In 1779 he captured Vincennes. Clark had settled with Daniel Boone in Kentucky, originally a part of Virginia, and in 1776 a county. After the revolution it rapidly filled up with hardy pioneers. The refusal of Virginia and the national government to allow it a separate government led to an attempt in 1784 to form an independent republic in alliance, with Spain or Cuba. It was admitted as a state June 1, 1792.

205 The ordinance of 1787 gave to the Northwest territory a governor and 3 judges appointed by congress, a representative assembly, a delegate in congress, with provisions for personal and religious liberty, schools, creation of states, and exclusion of slavery.

f 206 On Feb. 21, 1787, congress recommended the appointment of a convention to revise the articles of confederation, and all the states except Rhode Island sent delegates to a convention that assembled in May.

In September they reported the present constitution, the agreement by which the separate states became a nation, corresponding with the charter in case of a city; and congress submitted it to the legislatures of the several states for adoption.

g 207 The smaller states hesitated for fear they should have insufficient representation in congress, but 10 had ratified it by June, 1788, New York followed in July, North Carolina in 1789, and Rhode Isl- and in 1790. The men most prominent in framing it were Washington, Franklin, and Madison.

h (1) 208 Congress, the law-making department of the national government, is made up of the senate, 2 members from each state, elected by their legislatures for 6 years; and the house of representatives, the number apportioned after each decennial census, elected by popular vote for 2 years. Two houses are thought to be better than one, because the senate serves as a check upon any sudden wave of feeling that may have elected a majority in congress. The vice-president is the presiding officer of the senate; the house elects its presiding officer, who is called the speaker.

209 The legislation or law-making of congress is done in the same general way as in the New York legislature (see 105). A bill that has passed both houses may become a law either by the signature of the president, or by repassage over his veto, or refusal to sign, by a  $\frac{2}{3}$  majority, or by the president's retaining the bill 10 session days without returning it.

210 Congress has power to levy taxes, to declare war and raise an army, to admit new states.

(2) 211 The president must be native born, at least 35 years old, and 14 years a resident. He is chosen by an electoral college, made up of as many members from each state as there are senators and representatives, who are chosen at popular election.

212 Besides the power of veto (see 209) he is commander in chief of the army and navy, he makes treaties, formal agreements with other nations, and appoints ambassadors and other officers by consent of the senate. He has the power of pardon for offences against the United States.

213 He appoints with approval of the senate a cabinet of 9 members, including a secretary of state who has charge of treaties and foreign relations;

214 a secretary of the treasury who collects taxes, establishes weights and measures, coins money, detects counterfeiting or the making of false money;

215 a secretary of the interior, who has charge of the census bureau, a permanent department taking every 10 years a census or enumeration of the people; also grants patents, exclusive rights to manufacture for a term of years a device that one has invented; and copyrights, the exclusive right to publish for a term of years a book or picture that one has produced;

216 a postmaster-general, who selects postmasters whose salary is less than \$1000, those whose salary is more being appointed by the president.

(3) 217 The judges of the supreme court are appointed by the president for life. This court decides disputes as to the meaning of the constitution, settles controversies between states, and is in general a final



resort in legal disputes of consequence. The first chief justice was John Jay of New York (see 235).

218 Impeachment, an indictment brought against public officers by the house of representatives, is tried before the senate, which sits as a court.

219 The constitution forbids the states to engage in war, or make treaties since a country can have but one war-making and treaty-making power; or to coin money, since that would lead to varying standards of value.

220 The states are also forbidden to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, it being the purpose of the constitution to guarantee these to every citizen.

221 Those who come here from abroad may be naturalized after 5 years residence in the country and 1 year in the state: the applicant must have filed a notice of intention 2 years before, and 14 days before his request is acted on, a written application open to public inspection.

C 222 Some of the main differences were these:

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION	NATIONAL CONSTITUTION
(1) 1 house of congress, salaries of delegates paid by states, delegates elected by legis- latures, delegates subject to recall. (2) could collect only through states,	2 houses of congress salaries paid by nation,  representatives elected by people, election for definite terms, collects taxes directly,

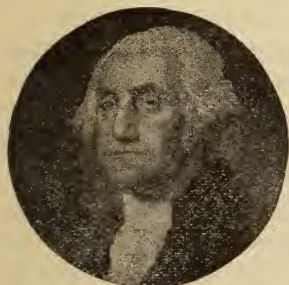
(3) each state had one vote,	each member has one vote,
(4) must be confirmed by legislature of every state.	must be confirmed by legislatures of $\frac{3}{4}$ of the states.

223 Many feared that the central government provided was too strong, and might overthrow the rights of the people. Those who favored the constitution were called federalists; those who opposed, anti-federalists. Massachusetts was about equally divided, the western counties that had sympathized with Shays being bitter against it. New York adopted it by the narrow margin of 2, and Virginia by 10.

**VIII 18** 224 When Washington's administration began, the United States extended from Maine to Florida along the coast, reaching inland an average of 255 miles, but not a twentieth of its people were across the mountains. It had 4 million inhabitants. There were only 5 cities of 8,000 inhabitants, in the order of their size Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Charleston; Philadelphia had only 42,000 including its suburbs. It had begun the manufacture of cloth, carpets, brooms, and iron, leather, straw braid, but was mostly employed in farming, shipping, fishing, and lumbering. It had post-offices but New York got mails only twice or three times a week. It had experimented some with steamboats but relied on sails and stage-coaches with very poor roads. It was increasing the number of newspapers.

As a whole New Englanders were traders, fishermen, and farmers on their own land. In the middle states

farming prevailed, partly under patroons. In the south were great planters, small planters, poor whites, and negroes.



GEORGE WASHINGTON  
1732-99

President, 1789-97, Federal

a 225 George Washington was born in Virginia Feb. 22, 1732. Nothing was known certainly of his boyhood and youthful training. In 1747 he went to Mount Vernon to live with his half-brother Lawrence, where his love of hunting made him acquainted with Lord Fairfax,

who in 1748 employed him to survey property. Here at Mount Vernon he had some military training. In 1751 he accompanied his dying brother to the Barbadoes. In 1752 he was sent by Gov. Dinwiddie to warn the French upon the Ohio that they were encroaching upon English rights. He was sent again with an armed expedition, and the rest of his life has already been told in the annals of his country.

226 On April 30, 1789, Washington was inaugurated at Federal Hall, in Wall street, New York, where he took the oath of office and made a simple speech.

227 His cabinet was made up of Thomas Jefferson, secretary of state, Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, Henry Knox, secretary of war. Edmund J. Randolph was attorney general and Samuel Osgood, postmaster general, but for some time these were not regular departments.

228 Two parties had arisen, the federalists, led by

Adams and Hamilton, and the republicans led by Jefferson and Madison (see 223).

b 229 During the war there had been great difficulty in raising money.

Congress could ask for money but could not compel taxation. In Oct. 1781, it asked for 8 millions and got in less than half a million. It borrowed and it issued paper money, but for lack of money it was often helpless and appeared contemptible. In 1783 it owed  $42\frac{1}{2}$  millions at home and 13 millions abroad, besides 25 millions more of state revolutionary debts. In 1781 Robert Morris was elected superintendent of finance. He turned over the lead ballast of his ships for bullets, raised \$50,000 on his personal credit and sent it to Washington in the nick of time, restored specie payments in time to save the national credit, and did as much to insure victory as any general. Yet in later years he became bankrupt and was imprisoned for debt.

230 Throughout the revolution the colonists had borrowed money from France. Hamilton advocated paying the federal debt in full, while Jefferson and Madison proposed to pay in full only original holders, but Hamilton prevailed.

Finally congress voted to pay in full also the state debts. Interest arrears and back installments were paid by a fresh loan, supplemented by income from customs and tonnage. The remainder was refunded.

231 An excise duty on spirits was imposed, which awakened great opposition in New England, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and especially in Pennsylvania, in the west of which distilling was the chief

industry, and where what was called the whiskey rebellion arose. Hundreds of armed men attacked the house of the inspector general, and 7,000 men marched to Pittsburg to intimidate the town. Washington called out 13,000 militia, but before they reached the region the insurrectionists had scattered.

232 In 1789 an Indian war broke out in the northwest territory, and in 1791 Gen. St. Clair lost 1,000 men. Anthony Wayne was put in command, and defeated the Indians at the Falls of the Maumee, forcing them to give up the territory now composing S. and E. Ohio.

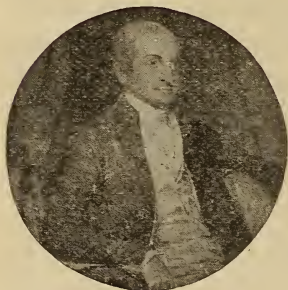
19 b 233 After the French revolution broke out in 1789 France sought to hold the United States to its treaty of alliance which it held to be annulled by Washington's proclamation of neutrality in 1793. England's orders in council, intended to destroy all neutral commerce with French colonies, was followed in March, 1794, by a counter-stroke of congress declaring an embargo. War with England was imminent.

234 In 1796 France refused to receive the American minister, and in 1798 refused to receive three commissioners, though three men came to these latter unofficially and asked for a quarter of a million for the pockets of the directory. Charles C. Pinckney, one of the ambassadors, replied, "Millions for defence; not a cent for tribute." President Adams protested at this attempt to extract bribes, and became very popular; "Hail Columbia" was written in



his honor. Congress declared the treaties with France at an end, began to build a fleet, and appointed Washington lieutenant-general. But when Napoleon came to power he directed a treaty of peace in 1800.

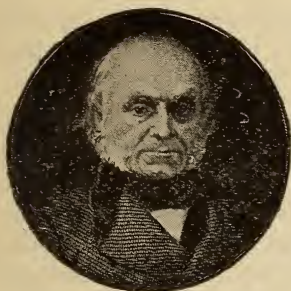
c 235 John Jay was prominent in the continental congress. He became chief justice of New York in 1777, minister to Spain in 1780 and was associated with Franklin and Adams in negotiating the treaty of peace with England. He was secretary of foreign affairs 1784-9 and in 1794, special envoy to England to negotiate what was known as the "Jay treaty". This was



JOHN JAY  
1745-1829

made necessary by the acts of Genet, the French envoy to this country, who fitted out privateers manned with American seamen, to prey upon British commerce. This pushed England to the point of war, but the treaty, though it secured peace, was very unpopular, as it provided for indemnity by America for certain captures of 1763 by privateers, and a limited trade between this country and the West Indies. Jay wrote at least five papers for *The Federalist*, and was governor of New York 1795-1801.

236 John Adams, after graduation from Harvard in 1755, taught school and studied law. He settled in Boston and was prominent in opposing the Stamp act. He was chairman of the board of war in the 2d Con



JOHN ADAMS 1735-1826  
President 1797-1801, Federal

continental congress, and one of the committee of 5 who drew up the Declaration of Independence. He was minister to France and to Holland, and one of the commissioners of peace after the revolutionary war. He was the first minister to England and the first vice-president of the United States. As president he made the fundamental mistake of retaining Washington's cabinet, which felt superior to him and counselled with his personal enemy, Hamilton. But his defeat and that of his party was due to the Alien and Sedition acts.

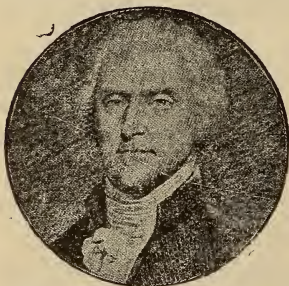
**A** In 1798 congress, moved by the behavior of France and the French newspapers, passed an Alien act authorizing the president to expel aliens in time of peace or war, and a Sedition act making it a crime to publish libels against the government or congress, or the president.

**237** Later in the year the legislatures of Virginia and of Kentucky passed resolutions drawn by Madison and Jefferson, declaring that these laws were contrary to the constitution and hence void.

**20 b 238** The election of 1800 gave the republicans 73 votes to 65 for the federalists, and as the republicans voted for both Jefferson and Burr for president, they were tied, and as many federalists voted for Burr,

he came near being elected. This resulted in the 12th amendment to the constitution by which the president and vice-president are voted for separately.

239 Thomas Jefferson (American, 1743-1826) was an educator as well as a statesman. He was educated at William and Mary's college. In 1778 he presented an educational bill for Virginia, said to have been the suggestion for the school system adopted in Germany under von Humboldt, with whom he had intimate correspondence. He proposed an amendment to the national constitution by which the national government should coöperate with the states in educational work. Throughout his administration as president he favored every bill that made grants for education, especially that giving section 16 of every township for the support of common schools. In 1817 he proposed compulsory education for Virginia. The nucleus of the present congressional library is the gift of 6,700 books from his own library. After his retirement from public life in 1809 he devoted himself largely to the establishment of the University of Virginia.



THOMAS JEFFERSON 1743-1826  
President 1801-9, Republican

IX 21 240 Jefferson was aristocratic, yet an extreme advocate of political equality, and practised what he called republican simplicity. He was not a public speaker, yet he had more influence over the people than any other man of his day. He loved peace but he fought Tripoli.

The naval contest between France and England led to outrages upon American shipping, culminating in 1807 in the seizure of the United States ship *Chesapeake* by the British *Leopard*. The Embargo act of 1807 prohibited the sailing of any vessels save coasters from any American port, but it failed to bring either England or France to terms, while it inflicted injury on our own shipping and commerce, so it was repealed in 1809.

22 a 241 Louisiana was visited in 1542 by De Soto (see 10), but in 1682 was taken formal possession of by La Salle (see 20). In 1762 France transferred the title to Spain, but got it back again in 1802. Its purchase was of great importance to the United States, for besides its great value as territory, Napoleon had adopted La Salle's plan of founding a New France in America, and closed the mouth of the Mississippi to American trade, which shut out all of American commerce west of the Alleghanies. He was induced to sell the entire territory to the United States for 15 millions.

240 The purchase covered 1,124,685 square miles, doubling the national domain. In 1812 the Territory of Orleans became the state of Louisiana, and the northern portion became Missouri, admitted as a state in 1820. Arkansas was cut off in 1819 and became a state in 1836. For Kansas and Nebraska see 294-6.

b 242 Our title to Oregon comes from the discovery of Capt. Gray (1792), the exploration by Lewis & Clark (1805), the first settlement by Astor (1811), and the first permanent settlement in the Willamette valley (1832). Jefferson induced congress to pro-

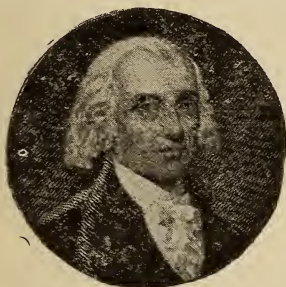
vide for an overland expedition to this country, which left St. Louis May 14, 1804, ascended the Missouri 1600 miles, struck across the mountains, found a west-flowing river, the Columbia, and followed it till they reached its mouth. In 1836 Dr. Marcus Whitman went out there, and returned by a dangerous, round-about route, on the supposition that Webster was willing to give up American claims to that region. It has been claimed that he saw the president and saved Oregon, but there is no evidence of it.

243 Great Britain offered to divide Oregon, but the campaign cry of 1844 was "54-40 or fight", a claim to the entire Pacific coast as far as Russian America. The imminence of a war with Mexico, however, led President Polk to hesitate encountering two nations at once, and to the surprise of the country, in 1846 Polk made a treaty accepting the 49th parallel extended to the Pacific coast. In 1845 Polk sent Sli-dell to Mexico to buy California, but they would not even receive him.

D 244 Barbary pirates were in the habit of seizing vessels and holding the officers and crews for ransom. Washington paid them a million in 1795, and the Dey of Tripoli had compelled Commodore Bainbridge to carry despatches for him to Constantinople. Jefferson ordered Commodore Dale to the Mediterranean, who, in 1801 captured a Tripoli cruiser. In 1803 Preble was placed in command, penetrated the Tripoli harbor at night, burned the Philadelphia which had gone ashore on the rocks, and bombarded the city, capturing it April 27. The Dey made a treaty, but even then exacted \$60,000 ransom.



**23 c 245** It was a theory of England that a man once an Englishman was always an Englishman, and when sailors were wanted it had the right to seize or "impress" any man who had been an Englishman, even if he had afterward become an American. To

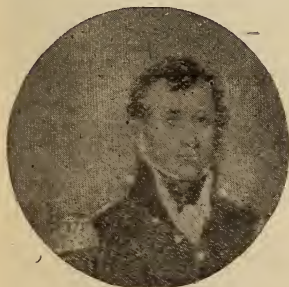


JAMES MADISON, 1751-1836  
President, 1809-17, Republican

find such a man it claimed the "right of search" of American vessels, and even to take men of unquestioned American citizenship. On June 18, 1812, as urged by Clay and Calhoun, war was declared, President Madison giving in his message as reasons the insolence of British

cruisers, the capture of 900 American vessels, blockades, the stirring up of the Indians to war, and impressment.

**246** Plans for an invasion of Canada were disarranged by the defeat and surrender of Gen. Hull at Detroit, Aug. 16, 1812. The first engagement in New York



JACOB BROWN, 1775-1828

was in July at Sacketts Harbor, where 5 English vessels were defeated by guns from the shore. A second occurred near Ogdensburg Oct. 4 when 700 British attacked Gen. Brown and were repulsed. On Oct. 13 a force of Americans crossed the Niagara river and captured an English fort, but were taken

was in July at Sacketts Harbor, where 5 English vessels were defeated by guns from the shore. A second occurred near Ogdensburg Oct. 4 when 700 British attacked Gen. Brown and were repulsed. On Oct. 13 a force of Americans crossed the Niagara



prisoners. On Feb. 22, 1813, a British force attacked Ogdensburg, burning the storehouses and shipping. In May, 1813, another attack on Sacketts Harbor was defeated by Gen. Brown, and it remained the most important storehouse on the frontier. In 1813 Com-

modore Perry collected 9 small vessels in Lake Erie and captured the entire British fleet.

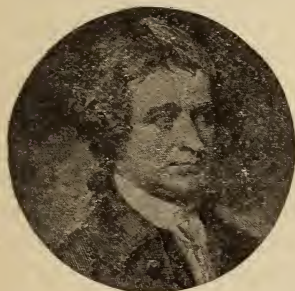


OLIVER HAZARD PERRY  
1785-1819

247 In 1814 the British determined to crush the Americans, but on July 3, Gen. Scott crossed the Niagara and attacked the main British army at Lundy's Lane. Here and at

Chippewa the Americans were victorious.

At Plattsburg the army under Gen. Macomb



ALEXANDER MACOMB  
1785-1841

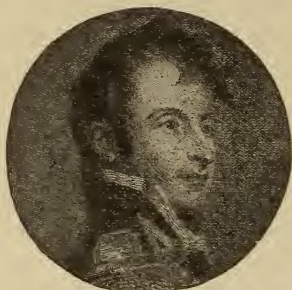


THOMAS MACDONOUGH  
1783-1825

and the navy under Captain Macdonough were simultaneously attacked by 14,000 English soldiers from the north and a squadron from the south, the most im-

portant battle of the war in New York state. The British fleet was destroyed, and the British army fled to Canada.

248 In the meantime a fleet under Decatur scoured the seas and secured victories everywhere. The Brit-



STEPHEN DECATUR

1779-1820

ish captured and burned Washington Aug. 27, 1814, and the brilliant battle of New Orleans was won by Andrew Jackson Jan. 8, 1815, after peace had been signed. To attack New Orleans 7000 troops had been brought from Jamaica, increased there to 10,000.

Jackson posted his men on

both sides of the Mississippi river, and with a loss of 8 killed and 13 wounded, killed 700 of the British, wounded 1400 and took 500 prisoners, the one great success of the war on land, and a lasting proof of American military ability. American privateers had also dismayed the maritime interests of England, so that America as a war power commanded respect.

249 The British gave up the territory they held in Maine, Oregon, and near Mobile, and agreed not to take away slaves or private property. The commercial independence of the United States was secured, the restriction in commerce during the war had diverted capital into manufacturing enterprises and compelled the people to rely on home products, the nation became independent of colonial traditions of government and interpreted the constitution more broadly, and

the necessity of improved means of internal communications became apparent.

### PRINCIPAL LAND BATTLES, WAR OF 1812.

DATE.	AMER. SUC.	BRIT. SUC.	COMMANDERS.	
			AMERICAN.	BRITISH.
1812				
Aug. 16		Detroit.	Hull.	{ Brock. Tecumseh.
Oct. 13		Queenstown.	Van Rensselaer.	Brock (killed )
1813				
Oct. 13	Thames.		Harrison.	Proctor.
1814				
July 25	Lundy's Lane.		Brown.	Drummond.
Aug. 24		Washington burned.		Ross.
Sept. 11	Plattsburg.		Macomb.	Prevost.
Sept. 3	Fort Henry (bombarded).		Armistead.	Cochrane.
1815				
Jan. 8	New Orleans.		Jackson.	Pakenham.

250 The war had been fought mostly in New York, and vicinity, and in the north met with much opposition. In 1814 delegates from several New England states met at the Hartford convention, and voted in effect that unless the war were speedily stopped the New England states would withdraw from the union. Fortunately peace was made before the resolutions were reported to congress.

**X 24 a** 251 The first tariff of 1789 was meant to protect manufactures; but laid an average duty of  $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ .



At the outbreak of the war of 1812 these duties were doubled, and home manufacturers had a monopoly. The tariff of 1816 raised the average duty to 20%, South Carolina, which had originally opposed protection, favoring this law in order to build up cotton manufacture in the south, and the western farmers being persuaded in its favor by Henry Clay. It did not bring prosperity and led, in 1819, to a panic from overtrading and speculation.

252 In 1824 a new tariff supported by Clay not only raised duties but for the first time taxed raw materials, including wool, and thus roused the antagonism of Daniel Webster, since New England shipping interests were injured.

In 1828 a new law raised duties from 36% to 49% and known as the "tariff of abominations". This Webster supported, excusing his change of view on the ground that his constituents had changed their investments to manufactures. On the other hand, South Carolina protested through Calhoun, who argued that a protective tariff was unconstitutional and that a state had the right to nullify such a law by forbidding its execution within its state limits. This claim was made in the senate by Hayne in 1830, and Webster in a celebrated speech argued against it (see Later Regents Spelling, pp. 383, 360, 372, 380.)

253 In 1832 a new law was passed reducing the average duties to 34%, but Clay took care that the protective duties of 1828 were left in and some of them raised, and the new law was more offensive to South Carolina than the old one. South Carolina declared the acts void and began to raise troops, while congress

in 1833 by "the bloody bill" gave President Jackson authority to raise national forces, and he issued a proclamation declaring that he would enforce the laws.

254 But congress believed that the south was wronged by the tariff, and as a compromise the law of 1833 provided that the rates should be reduced at intervals till 1842, when they were all to become 20%, whereupon South Carolina ceased to resist. Adams had favored the tariff of 1828 and Jackson was supposed to favor it, but he evidently yielded to South Carolina.

255 In 1842, however, the whigs were determined to retain a high tariff, and though Taylor vetoed two bills, he finally signed one raising the duties from 24% to 35%. In 1846 the democrats passed a law reducing the average to 25%, but taxing spirits 100%. The government revenues became so great that in 1857 the duties were brought down to 20%.

256 The Morrill tariff of 1861 restored the rates of 1846, with some high protective and excise duties, and during the civil war the rates were raised again and again to provide money for the government, the national taxes rising from 49 millions in 1860 to 490 millions in 1865.

257 In 1879 money had once more so accumulated in the treasury that there was a demand for reduction, but manufacturing interests were powerful, and the tariff of 1883 finally raised the average rate from 43% to 45%.

258 In 1887 the surplus had reached 56 millions, and President Cleveland declared it was a condition, not a theory, that confronted us, locking up currency

needed for trade. High protection was the issue in the election of 1888, and Harrison was elected upon it. The McKinley tariff of 1890 raised the average duties to 4 %, and in the tariff issue the democrats won in 1892. The house passed the Wilson bill, which the senate so modified that President Cleveland refused his signature, and it became a law without. In 1897 the Dingley tariff restored and raised still further the McKinley duties.

25 b 259 Tramways for heavy loads were built near Boston in 1807, but the first real railway in America was built in 1825, from Quincy, Mass., to tide water, 4 miles. The second from Mauch Chunk, Pa., to the Lehigh river, was begun in 1827. Stephenson's locomotive came into use in 1829, and by 1830 there were



PETER COOPER, 1791-1883

122 miles of railway in the country, all for cars drawn by horses. In 1829 a locomotive was imported, and in 1830 Peter Cooper built an American locomotive. The first New York railway was built in 1831, to run from Albany to Schenectady. The growth has been marvellous.

There are nearly 300 thousand miles of track, 50,000 locomotives,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  million cars, and more than 15 billions invested.

260 The canal which first called attention to the great benefit of inland waterways was the Erie canal. It was long planned. Before 1800 the Mohawk was labor-



DEWITT CLINTON 1769-1828  
Governor 1825-8

The canal was begun at Rome, July 4, 1817. Two years later a boat was drawn thirty miles to Utica in eight hours. Six years still were needed to finish the work and then (1825) the first boats went from Buffalo to New York city. The canal of 1825 was a narrow shallow waterway compared with its present dimensions. It is not too much to say that to the Erie canal more than to any other artificial cause New York city is indebted for its rapid growth as a shipping port.

iously navigated by means of small canals around rapids and over the portage to Oneida lake. DeWitt Clinton was the head and soul of the Erie canal project for internal improvement; and the derisive term of his enemies, "Clinton's ditch", has become a name of honor.



JAMES MONROE 1758-1831  
President, 1817-25, Republican

**26 b 261** The Missouri compromise arose over the petition of that state in 1818 for admission. The people had slaves and wanted to keep them, but there were an equal number of free and of slave states, Louisiana having been admitted in 1812, Indiana in 1816; Mississippi in 1817, Illinois in 1818, and Alabama

in 1819, and there was great objection in the north to admitting it as a slave state, while the south was determined to push slavery westward. Emigrants flowed in from the slave states to vote for slavery and from the free states to vote against it. Finally it was admitted in 1821 as a slave state, balanced by Maine as a free state but with the provision that hereafter there should be no other slave territory north of  $36^{\circ} 30'$ .

27 262 The Monroe doctrine is a clause in President Monroe's message of 1823 in which referring to the proposed intervention of the allied powers, France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, to preserve the balance of power and suppress revolutions in one another's dominions he says, "We should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety," and that "the American continent, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

263 In President Cleveland's message, Dec. 3, 1895, he upheld the Monroe doctrine in the matter of a boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. Arbitration was finally agreed upon, as Great Britain gracefully yielded, finding that the United States was unmistakably determined upon war if this was refused.

264 Adams was accused of making a bargain with Clay by which Clay secured him election by congress





JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, 1767-1848

President, 1825-9, Nat. Rep.

and in return was made secretary of state. In general Adams favored a wide range of governmental activity in the line of internal improvements; he would have established observatories, institutions of learning, and various like projects, in addition to digging canals and macadamizing roads; but congress was against him and left such matters for the slower and safer work of the states.

28 C 265 The United States was settled along river banks. The easiest route from New York to the west was by the Hudson, Mohawk, and the great lakes. The first roads were Indian trails. When good roads were wanted private companies were formed to build and operate them. The companies obtained a charter and macadamized the proposed route or more often built a plank road; then they put up a toll-gate and took their pay from the travellers. By stage it was 4 days from Boston to New York.

266 Turnpikes, or stone pikes, roads built in a layer of large stones covered with small stones, were introduced in 1792. The Cumberland or national road cost 17 millions. Though never under national control it received federal aid, it began at Cumberland, Maryland, on the Potomac, extended in 1820 to Wheeling on the Ohio, and was projected through Ohio and other states to the Mississippi.

“ Its average width was 80 feet, and markers were placed at each quarter of a mile. It was paved with durable stone and covered with gravel, so as to give it solidity and smoothness. Precipitous mountain sides were hewn in places, that the heavily laden wagons might groove its way in perfect safety.”

The project of a great national road even to the Pacific was one of Clay's dreams. Monroe vetoed a bill to put the Cumberland road under national control. Adams was favorable to the project but was powerless. Railroads were soon invented and the trans-continental highway is still unbuilt.

**D** 267 Florida was discovered in 1513 by the Spanish Ponce de Leon, and explored in 1528 by Narvaez and in 1539 by De Soto (see 10). In 1564 French Huguenots formed a settlement, but were massacred by Menendez (see 11) who in 1565 founded St. Augustine, the oldest town in America and the first permanent American settlement.

268 The Spaniards held the country till 1763, when they exchanged it with England for Cuba, but got it back in 1783 in exchange for the Bahamas. In 1795 the territory west of the Perdido was ceded to France, and became a part of the Louisiana purchase of 1803 (see 241). During the war of 1812 Florida became a refuge for fugitive slaves and Indians. In 1818 Gen. Jackson invaded it, attacked the Seminoles, and captured Pensacola.

269 The state was ceded by treaty in 1819, ratified by Spain in 1821, by which the United States paid 5 millions for East and West Florida; the west boundary was settled by running an irregular line from the Sa-

bine river to the source of the Arkansas and thence due N to latitude  $42^{\circ}$ , and Spain surrendered all claims on the Pacific coast N of  $42^{\circ}$ . It became a territory in 1822, and a state in 1845.

**XI 29 a 270** The term state rights has meant the rights of the states as interpreted by those who hold



ANDREW JACKSON, 1767-1815  
President, 1829-37, Democratic

that the states are partners to a constitutional compact, with the essential rights, of sovereignty, and paramount allegiance of the citizen to the state rather than to the national government; in other words, of those who would say "The United States are," not "The United States is."

**b 271** The southern states had claimed the right to secede from the union, and upon news of the election of Lincoln in 1860, South Carolina on Dec. 20 passed an ordinance repealing her adoption of the constitution in 1788, and reviving her independence. Mississippi followed Jan. 9, 1861; Florida Jan. 10; Alabama Jan. 11, Georgia Jan. 19; Louisiana Jan. 26; and Texas Feb. 1; and on Feb. 4 these 7 states formed the Confederate States of America. Buchanan could find no constitutional warrant for coercing a seceded state.

**272** But in 1834 when South Carolina declared the tariff acts of 1828 and 1832 null and void, and threatened if attempt was made to enforce them to secede (see 253), Jackson ordered Gen. Scott with troops and ships to Charleston, and the nullifiers receded.

**30 a 273** In 1836 President Jackson, who was opposed to the United States bank and had been elected on that issue, prevented the renewal of its charter and placed the government funds of which it had been the repository in certain state banks, which envious bank-officers called "pet banks".

**b 274** These banks and others issued more paper money than they were able to redeem, encouraging the speculation prompted by the opening of western lands and industrial conditions at the east. Paper money began to be at a discount, and Jackson issued the "specie circular" requiring the payment of taxes and for public lands in gold and silver. This put paper money at still further discount, and holders of paper money took the bills to the banks and demanded gold and silver. The banks could not pay and closed the doors, and the resulting financial panic of 1837 was disastrous.

**C 275** The Ashburton treaty of 1842 adjusted the boundary between the United States and British America, the United States securing  $\frac{7}{12}$  of the disputed territory.

**(D) 276** This was an age of important inventions. In 1834 Cyrus McCormick invented the reaper, by which a man with a pair of horses could do the work of many men, thus making possible enormous fields of grain. In 1846 Howe invented the sewing machine. Morse's telegraph (1844) led to Bell's telephone (1876) and Edison's phonograph (1877).

A cable across the Atlantic was projected by Cyrus W. Field in 1854 and was for a few months successful



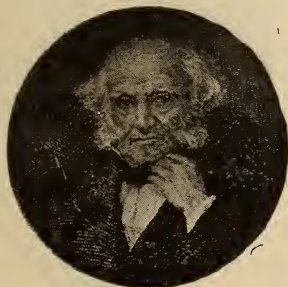
SAMEUL F. B. MORSE



ELIAS HOWE 1819-1867

**SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE** (American, 1791-1872), inventor of telegraphy, was the son of Jedediah Morse, the geographer. After graduation from Yale in 1810, he went to London in 1811 with Washington Allston, intending to become a painter. In 1813 he received the gold medal of the Royal Academy for his first sculpture. Returning to America in 1815 he became one of the founders of the American Academy of design, and was for many years its president. He was also professor of fine arts in New York university. But he had been interested also in scientific studies, and in 1835 he set up in his college room a rude telegraphic apparatus. In 1844 he brought his invention before world, the first message being sent May 24. He became famous, and a congress of the governments of Europe especially convened at Paris voted to present him \$80,000. He also wrote pamphlets, poems, books, and magazine articles.

in 1857. It was relaid by the Great Eastern in 1866 and has since been in continuous operation.



MARTIN VAN BUREN

1782-1862

President, 1837-41, Democratic

**XII 32 277** Texas had originally formed part of the Spanish possessions in America, but the United States by the treaty of 1819-21 surrendered its claim that Texas was part of the Louisiana purchase, and Texas with Coahuila formed a state of Mexico. In 1833 it formed a constitution which Mexico refused to



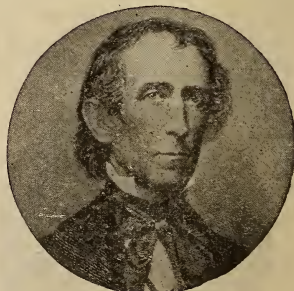
recognize; in 1836 it proclaimed its independence, which the United States recognized in 1837. It desired to be annexed to the United States, and as its constitution favored slavery the southern states favored its annexation, to obtain territory for more slave states.

278 In 1845 the north attempted to pass in congress the Wilmot proviso, of all bills introduced and not passed the most famous in our history. A democratic congressman, David Wilmot, proposed a measure to the effect that slavery should be forbidden in all acquired territory. But the democratic party opposed the bill and the whigs, looking upon the proviso as a case of "stolen thunder" gave it no cordial support. And yet this very Wilmot proviso was the rallying point about which the people gathered to fortify the anti-slavery position.

b 279 Van Buren lost the nomination for president in 1844 because he opposed the annexation of Texas,



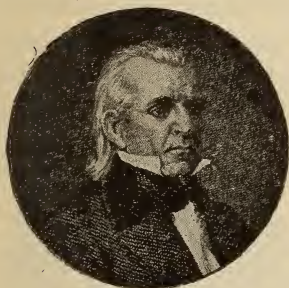
WM. HENRY HARRISON 1773-1841  
President, 1841, Whig



JOHN TYLER, 1790-1862  
President, 1841-5, Democrat

and Clay was defeated on the same issue. This sectional difference in opinion was increased by the result of the war.

c 280 (b) In 1845 Texas revolted from Mexico. It was annexed and dispute over the western boundary led to the Mexican war. President Polk sent Slidell



JAMES K. POLK

President, 1845-1849, Democrat

to Mexico to demand indemnity for Texas and to negotiate for California. He was not received and Polk ordered Gen. Taylor to advance. He was attacked near the Rio Grande river April 21, 1846, and the war began with the battle of Matamorax, a portion of Taylor's forces being captured. He left a garrison near here and on his return to retrieve it the first important battle occurred at Palo Alto, May 8, the Mexicans retiring. He defeated the Mexicans also at Resaca de la Palma, and at Buena Vista, penetrating into northern Mexico.

281 Gen. Scott, who had distinguished himself as a general in the war of 1812 and became commander-in-

chief of the army in 1841, himself took command in Mexico, landing at Vera Cruz and besieging it March 23-9, 1847, his bombardment effecting great ruin. This enabled Scott to march on the capital, defeating Santa Anna at Cerro Gordo, Contreras, and Cherubusco, arriving at the city of Mex.



WINFIELD SCOTT

1756-1866

in August 1847, and after a siege and bombardment capturing it Sept. 14, terminating the war. On account of his success he remained in command of the army till 1861, and was whig candidate for president in 1852.

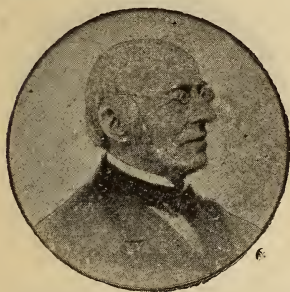
, PRINCIPAL BATTLES OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

DATE.	AMER. SUC.	MEX. SUC.	COMMANDERS.	
			AMERICAN.	MEXICAN.
1846				
May 8	Palo Alto.		Taylor.	Arista.
May 9	Resaca de la Palma.		Taylor.	Arista.
Sept. 24	Monterey.		Taylor.	Ampudia.
1847				
Feb. 23	Buena Vista.		Taylor.	Santa Anna.
Mch. 27	Vera Cruz.		Scott.	Morales.
Apr. 18	Cerro Gordo.		Scott.	Santa Anna.
May 15	Puebla.		Scott.	
Aug. 20	{ Contreras. Cherubusco.		Scott.	Santa Anna.
	Molina-del-Rey.		Scott.	Alvarez.
Sept. 13	Chapultepec.		Scott.	Bravo.
Sept. 14	Mexico.		Scott.	

282 By the treaty of 1848 the United States paid Mexico 15 millions and assumed 3 millions of debt, but received what is now California, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico, to which by the Gadsden treaty of 1853 45,000 square miles were added of what is now Arizona and New Mexico, the United States paying 10 millions. The entire territory acquired from Mexico covered 600,000 square miles.

33 283 Many anti-slavery influences were at work. Theodore Parker preached from the pulpit against the

slave traffic. A young orator of wonderful eloquence, Wendell Philips, appeared as the champion of the slaves. Anti-slavery meetings were often broken up by riots, and in Alton, Ill., the first martyr to the cause, Elijah P. Lovejoy, was murdered by a mob because he persisted in publishing an anti-slavery newspaper. At Washington the subject of slavery had



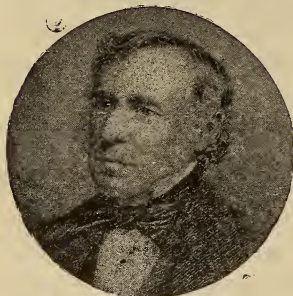
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON  
1805-79

cropped out in two forms, — abolition petitions addressed to congress, and the annexation of the republic of Texas. The “gag” resolutions shutting out the petitions of the abolitionists were kept in force; but John Quincy Adams marshalled a growing minority for the right of petition.

284 Mr. Garrison edited various journals having in view the emancipation of the negro, especially *The Liberator*, 1831-60. He lectured, formed the American Anti-slavery society, and continued his efforts till Lincoln freed the slaves in 1863. He educated Frederic Douglass (1817-95), the most eminent negro of his time, who escaped from slavery in 1838. Douglass lectured, held office in Washington, and was minister to Hayti 1889-91.

288 After Taylor's nomination in 1848 at an immense anti-slavery meeting held in Buffalo the “free soil party” was formed, made up of the “Barnburners,” followers of Van Buren and anxious to avenge him for

the nomination of Polk in 1844, and the "Liberty" party. It nominated Van Buren, and resolved that Congress had no more power to make a slave than to make a king, and ought to keep slavery out of the territories. In 1848, it polled nearly 300,000 votes and elected 14 congressmen. In 1852 the Van Buren



ZACHARY TAYLOR, 1784-1850

President, 1849-50, Whig



MILLARD FILLMORE, 1800-1874

President, 1850-53, Whig

faction united with the regular democracy, and the free soilers were absorbed in the republican party.

289 The regular parties went into the canvass of 1848 divided. The friends of Clay for a while talked of bolting the whig ticket; and the friends of Webster sulked in Massachusetts. But whig disaffection died away, while Van Buren drew enough votes from Cass to give New York State and the presidency to Zachary Taylor.

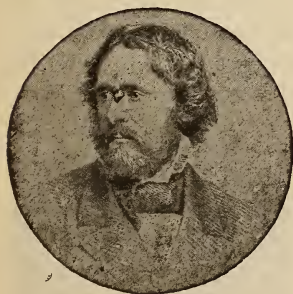
Taylor was a man of marked individuality, and won a place in history by his military career alone. A military candidate was no new thing for the whigs; in fact, that party during its entire history placed no



other kind of presidential candidate in the field, with the exception of Henry Clay. Taylor, however, unlike Harrison the whig, or Jackson the democrat, was totally untried in civil positions; he was elected solely as the hero of Buena Vista.

290 About the only important act of Taylor's administration which was carried to a conclusion was the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with England. This agreement of neutrality between the two countries in reference to the proposed Nicaragua canal was thought to be a most important measure at the time; and the real meaning of its provisions was later a matter of much dispute. England seemed to have the better of the diplomatic battle.'

a (1) 291 The desire in Taylor's administration for a waterway between the two oceans was awakened by the discovery of gold in California. California was formed from the Mexican Cession of 1848 (see 282). Be-



JOHN C. FREMONT  
1813-90

fore the Mexican war the United States had encouraged revolt from Mexico, and in 1846 the settlers proclaimed a republic upon advice of Fremont, who had explored the Rocky mountains, continued his explorations afterward and in 1856 was the first republican candidate for president.

He served in the civil war. Gold was discovered in 1848, and there was a great rush of settlers, so that

by the end of 1849 there were 100,000 inhabitants. Its state constitution, adopted Nov. 13, 1849, prohibited slavery and it was admitted in compromise through Clay's "omnibus bill" of 1850, which at the same time gave territorial governments to New Mexico and Utah without restriction upon slavery, a more effective fugitive slave law, and denial to congress of power to interfere in the slave trade between slave states.

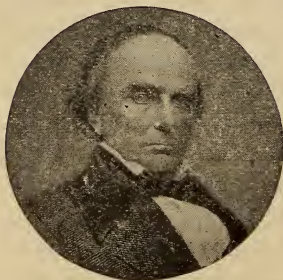


HENRY CLAY, 1777-1856

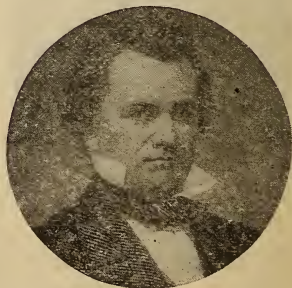


JOHN C. CALHOUN, 1782-1850

292 Upon this question the great trio of the anti-slavery contest, Clay and Calhoun for, and Webster



DANIEL WEBSTER, 1782-1852



STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, 1813-61

against, were heard for the last time. They threshed over and over the old constitutional arguments, Webster losing by his disastrous "seventh of March" speech the high regard accorded him upon his celebrated reply to Hayne. It was a "higher law" that was now appealed to, and Seward of New York and Sumner of Massachusetts came to the front as the leaders of a new generation of northern thinkers. Stephen A. Douglas took conservative ground.



FRANKLIN PIERCE  
President, 1853-57, Democrat

slaves were passed along secretly to Canada.

b 294 In 1854 Senator Douglas introduced a bill to organize Kansas and Nebraska into territories, leaving the question of slavery to popular vote. As they were both north of  $36^{\circ} 30'$ , the limit fixed by the Missouri compromise, the bill reopened the slavery question in all the western territory.

295 North and south hurried settlers into Kansas to secure a majority of votes, and many crossed the line from Missouri without intending to settle, but just to vote. In 1855 they succeeded in electing a proslavery legislature, casting 5427 votes when there

239 The election of Pierce, like Polk a dark horse and a weak man, did not help to allay the growing agitation. The fugitive slave law of 1850, requiring the restoration of slaves who had escaped into northern states, was followed by state laws interfering, and by an "underground railroad"

were only 2905 legal votes in the territory. Squatter sovereignty was a term used in derision as a substitute for popular sovereignty used by Douglas to characterize his plan for voting in slavery in this territory. The free-state settlers formed a government of their own and asked for admission.

296 After a long struggle and much fighting and bloodshed, Kansas was admitted in 1861 as a free state. In 1863 Nebraska was reduced to its present limits, and in 1867 became a state.

This act marks the end of a long series of compromises over slavery which began with the formation of the constitution. Beginning with 1854 the two sides began to array for the "irrepressible conflict", but few thought the contest would be fought out on the battle field. The rebellion began with the Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854, as the revolution began with the closing of the port of Boston. On Oct. 23, 1855, the Topeka convention prohibited slavery after July, 1857, but was dispersed by federal troops.

297 An incident of 1856 was a speech in the senate by Charles Sumner upon "The crime against Kansas", upon which Preston Brooks, a representative from South Carolina, assailed Sumner and beat him senseless with a cane. Brooks was censured by the House, resigned, and was triumphantly re-elected.

c 298 In 1834 Dred Scott, a slave of Dr. Emerson, was taken by his master to the Northwest territory and brought back to Missouri; he afterward sued for freedom on the plea that his master had taken him into free territory. In 1857 the supreme court decided that slavery was a national institution, normal in the



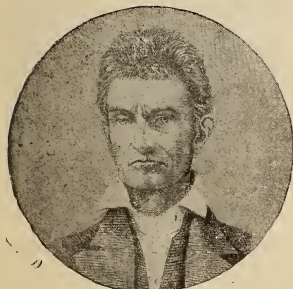
territories, and beyond the reach of any power except the state legislature; that free negroes could not become citizens; and that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect.

e 299 John Brown planned to liberate the slaves by force, and Oct. 16, 1859, with a band of 14 white men and 4 negroes, seized the government armory at Harper's Ferry, Va. He stopped railway trains, freed slaves, and for a time ruled the town. He was blockaded, captured, tried, and hanged Dec. 2, 1859.

His course was illegal, and of course wholly impracticable, 19 men attempting to contend with a nation, but his fate aroused sympathy at the north, while the mistaken belief that he represented northern sentiment embittered the south.

f 300 The republican party was formed in 1854 by a combination of "free democrats" with "anti-Nebraska" whigs and democrats, and carried 15 of the 31 states, with 11 senators and a small majority of representatives. In 1856 they got for Fremont 114 votes to 174 for Buchanan, carrying all the northern states but 4.

301 In 1860 the republicans had a small majority in the house; but the senate was strongly pro-slavery, and on Feb. 2, 1860, passed resolutions giving notice that if a republican president was elected the Union might be dissolved. The democratic national conven-



JOHN BROWN  
1800-59



tion split, but finally nominated Douglas, while the southern bolters nominated Breckinridge. Some northern and southern whigs nominated Bell, on the platform, "The constitution of the country, the union of the states, and the enforcement of the laws". The republicans nominated Lincoln, who was elected.



HARRIET BEECHER STOWE  
1812-1896

C 302 Together with the effect of presidents' messages and laws of congress upon the question of slavery the publication of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" should be noticed. Its effect was to awaken the conscience of the north and to hasten the impending struggle.

303 Helper's "Impending Crisis" was another book that created intense feeling, representing the views of the non-slaveholding whites of the south, with instances of cruelty to slaves.

F 304 The American party, or, as it has gone into history, the "know-nothing" faction, bid fair in its short day to be a powerful organization. In 1855 it carried the election for State officers in nine commonwealths. Originally it was anti-foreign, especially anti-Catholic. Many of this party together with free-soilers from the democratic ranks joined with large numbers of the dying whig party in an organization which finally took upon itself the name of the republican party.

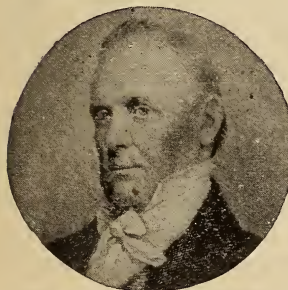
305 Having settled California and so touched the Pacific coast in our westward trend, our commercial



OLIVER HAZARD PERRY,  
1785-1819

relations with the countries across that ocean became a national question. Commodore Perry was sent to Japan, and there he negotiated the treaty that opened the ports of that country to the United States, first of civilized nations to gain admittance. It was a time of commercial revival.

XIII 34 a 307 The underlying cause of the civil



JAMES BUCHANAN, 1791-1861  
President, 1857-61, Democrat

war was the fear of the south that the north would overthrow slavery, thus destroying the property in slaves and making it impossible for them to carry on agriculture. The feeling had grown bitter over the admission of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and the disregard at the north of the Dred Scott decision, and had been intensified by the John Brown raid. Lincoln was regarded as the anti-slavery champion.

Besides the South Carolina's attempt at nullification (see 242), the Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island had attempted in 1842 to overthrow the existing government in that state, but the effort was defeated by armed troops.

308 The next day after Lincoln's election South Carolina called a secession convention, which on Dec. 20 declared that the state was no longer a part of the union. Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas followed and in Feb., 1861, delegates met at Montgomery to draw up a constitution.

309 The constitution of the confederacy, adopted Feb. 18, 1861, was practically the federal constitution, but the executive overshadowed the legislative department, and the supreme court was never formed. Jefferson Davis was elected president, and Alexander H. Stephens vice president.

310 The western and northwestern parts of Virginia refused to be bound by the ordinance of secession passed by the legislature April 17, 1861, and in May called a convention, voted to erect a new state, and elected a legislature which claimed to represent the state of Virginia and consented to divide the state. This part was admitted as West Virginia June 19, 1863.

b 311 Abraham Lincoln was born a Kentucky poor white, and lived the life of a back woodsman there and

in Illinois, whence he was often called a "rail-splitter". He served in the Black Hawk war of 1832, learned surveying, made a failure of keeping a country store, and finally studied law and became a politician. He served in the legislature 1834-42 and in congress 1847-9. In the Kansas-



ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1809-65  
President, 1861-5, Republican

Nebraska controversy he became state leader, and he held a series of joint debates with Stephen A. Douglas for United States senator, losing but winning fame.

312 In 1860 he was nominated for president by the republican party, and was elected. He was re-elected in 1864, and assassinated April 14, 1865. He had proved to be an astonishingly great man; great even as an orator, as is shown by his Gettysburg address (see Regents Selections in American Literature, p. 22). On Jan. 1, 1863, he issued a proclamation emancipating all negro slaves.

313 Edwin M. Stanton (1814-69) was attorney general in Buchanan's cabinet, and secretary of war under Lincoln and Johnson 1862-8. He was suspended by Johnson Aug.-Dec., 1867, which led to a quarrel with congress and Johnson's impeachment.

a 314 At Fort Sumter, in Charleston, S. C., April 14. occurred the first firing upon the American flag. Major Anderson surrendered. This aroused the north.

b 315 The topography, climate and soil of the north and those of the south were different. They made slavery profitable to the south but not to the north, hence the north could believe in anti-slavery without cost to its pocket. The north was rapidly outgrowing the south in wealth; it had 20 million whites to 6 million in the south; the north was a people of small homes, the south of big plantations with many dependents; on the other hand most of the prominent trained soldiers sympathized with the south, and the military supplies were mostly in southern arsenals. The north favored a tariff; the south, free trade.

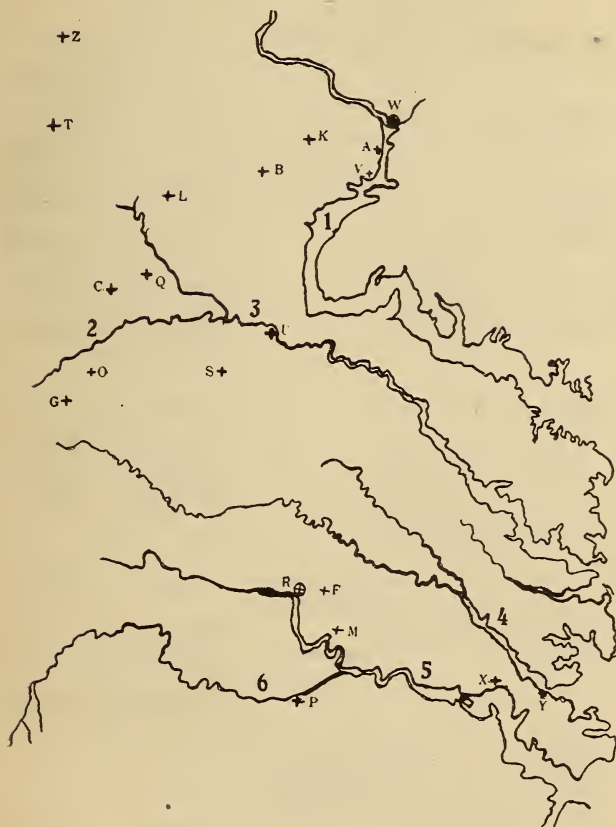
c 316 On July 16 Gen. McDowell advanced from the Potomac to Manassas, where the confederate army lay under Gen. Beauregard, and on July 21 attacked, till afternoon with apparent success, in what is known as the first battle of Bull Run. About 2 30 the tide began to turn, and at 4.30 Gen. Early arrived with fresh troops and won the day, the union troops flying in disorder. Gen. Sherman said the battle was one of the best planned and worst fought of the war.

317 The plans for 1862 included not only the taking of Richmond in the east but the capture of the Mississippi in the west. This map shows the boundary



of the seceded states, and the following important battle scenes: **A** Antietam, **F** Fredericksburg, **G** Gettysburg, **H** Hampton Roads, **I** Island No. 10, **K** Atlanta, **L** Savannah, **N** New Orleans, **R** Richmond, **S** Shiloh, **V** Vicksburg. The following map shows part of Virginia.





*Rivers* 1 Potomac, 2 Rapidan, 3 Rappahannock, 4 York, 5 James, 6 Appomattox.

*Places* Annapolis A, Brandy Station Q, Bull Run B, Culpepper C, Fair Oaks F, Fairfax K, Fredericksburg I, Gordonsville G, Malvern Hill M, Mount Vernon V, Orange O, Petersburg P, Port Royal T, Richmond R, Spottsylvania S, Warrenton L, Washington W, Williamsburg X, Winchester Z, Yorktown Y.

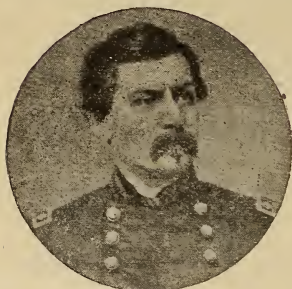
# PRINCIPAL BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

DATE.	NORTH. SUC.	SOUTH. SUC.	COMMANDERS.	
			FEDERAL.	CONFED.
1861				
Apr. 14		Ft. Sumpter, S. C.	Anderson.	Beauregard.
July 21		Bull Run, Va.	McDowell.	Beauregard.
1862				
Feb. 6	Fort Henry, Tenn		Grant. Com. Foote.	Tilghman.
Feb. 16	Fort Donald- son, Tenn.		Grant. Com. Foote.	Pillow.
Mch. 8	Merrimac and Monitor.		Worden.	Buchanan.
April 6-7	Shiloh, Tenn.		Grant.	Johnston.
Apr. 25	N. Orleans, La.		Farragut. Butler.	Lovell.
June 25 to July 1	Seven Day's battles ended with Malvern Hill, Va.		McClellan.	Lee.
Aug. 26		Second battle Bull Run.	Pope.	Lee.
Sept. 17	Antietam, Md.		McClellan.	Lee.
Dec. 13		Fredericks- burg, Va.	Burnside.	Lee.
Dec. 31 or Jan. 2	Murfreesboro, Tenn.		Rosecrans.	Bragg.
1863				
May 2-3		Chancellors- ville, Va.	Hooker.	Lee.
July 1, 2, 3	Gettysburg, Penn.		Meade.	Lee.
July 4	Siege of Vicks- burg, Miss.		Grant.	Pemberton.
Sept. 19-20		Chickamauga, Tenn.	Rosecrans.	Bragg.
Nov. 25	Chattanooga, Tenn.		Grant.	Bragg.

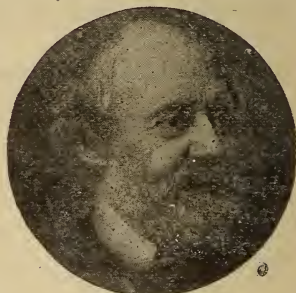
# PRINCIPAL BATTLES CONTINUED.

DATE.	NORTH. SUC.	SOUTH. SUC.	COMMANDERS.	
			FEDERAL.	CONFED.
1864				
May 5-6	Wilderness, Va.		Grant.	Lee.
May 8-12	Spottsylvania, Va.		Grant.	Lee.
June 3	Cold Harbor, Va.		Grant.	Lee.
June 14	Alabama and Kearsarge—off coast of France.		Winslow.	Semmes.
Aug. 5	Closing Mobile Harbor, Ala.		Farragut.	Buchanan.
Sept. 2	Atlanta, Ga		Sherman.	Hood.
Oct. 19	Cedar Creek, Va.		Sheridan.	Early.
Dec. 15-16	Nashville, Tenn.		Thomas.	Hood.
Dec. 21	Savannah.		Sherman.	
1865				
Apr. 1	Battle Five Forks, Va.		Grant.	Lee.
Apr. 9	Appomattox Court House, Va.		Grant.	Lee.

318 After the promotion of McClellan to the head of the army the union forces lay inactive till March 17,



GEO. B. MCCLELLAN  
1826-85



ROBERT E. LEE  
1807-70

1862, when he sailed down Chesapeake bay to ascend to Richmond from the south. On July 1 he was driven back from Malvern hill and lost 15,000 men in retreating. Pope was defeated at the 2nd Bull Run Aug. 26, and Lee invaded the north. McClellan followed him and forced a battle at Antietam creek, near Harper's Ferry. The first day was indecisive, McClellan did not dare risk a fight the second day, and when reserves arrived on the third day Lee with his 40,000 men had slipped away, and McClellan was removed. In 1864 he was democratic candidate for president against Lincoln, but sentiment was with Lincoln, and McClellan got only 21 electoral votes.

In the west Gen. George Henry Thomas (1816-70) in Jan. 19, 1862, gained the first marked success of the war at Mill Spring, Ky. He won the name "Rock of Chicamauga" by his steadfastness at the battle there, Sept. 19, 20, 1863, shared Sherman's campaign of 1864, and won the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15, 16, 1864.

319 Burnside was appointed to succeed McClellan,



AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE  
1824-81

to the great jealousy of some of his fellow generals. He planted the army before Fredericksburg, and on the morning of Dec. 13 crossed the river on pontoons, capturing part of the city. In the afternoon he charged the batteries behind the city, and in the mean time had sent Franklin down the

river to march up the plank road and attack the confederates from behind. Not caring to contribute to Burnside's success, Franklin failed to coöperate and the battle was lost. The union had 125,000 troops to 78,000 confederates, and lost 12,300 men to 5,000. It was the darkest period of the war. The author of this volume, who was then a drummer in Co. D, 1st Mass. Vols., remembers seeing President Lincoln ride from one camp to another at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, after the battle, and it seemed to him that Mr. Lincoln's face was the saddest he ever looked upon; he did not know upon whom to depend.

320 Commodore Foote and Gen. Grant captured Fort Henry on the Tennessee Feb. 6, 1862, and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland Feb. 15. The confederate general asked what terms would be accepted, and Gen. Grant replied, "No terms except immediate and unconditional surrender can be accepted; I propose to move immediately on your works," and the fort surrendered. This opened the Mississippi as far as Island



No. 10, which surrendered April 8. Memphis surrendered June 7.

321 Meantime the confederates concentrated at Corinth, Miss., while Grant, who had been removed, was restored and on March 17 took command of the union forces at Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, on the Tennessee. Despite Gen. Sherman's stubborn resistance by noon the confederates had gained advantage, but at two Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson was killed, Grant held his own, and the next day drove the confederates back to Corinth.

323 On April 24, Farragut's fleet, which had ascended the Mississippi, began to shell the forts below New Orleans, and on April 23 ran past them up the river, captured or destroyed the entire confederate fleet, and captured the city, which remained in union hands throughout the war, preventing the confederates from using the river. He



DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT

1801-70

captured Mobile Bay in 1864, after a naval engagement lasting Aug. 5-23.

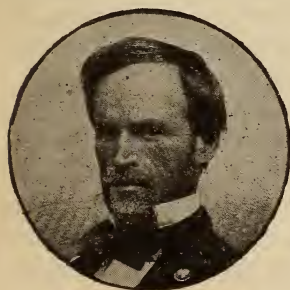
324 In Virginia Burnside was succeeded early in 1863 by Gen. Hooker, who marched up the Rappahannock and turned Lee's left at Chancellorsville but was defeated, Howard's wing even running wildly away. It cost the union 17,000 men, but the confederates more, for Gen. Stonewall Jackson was killed.

325 Jubilant with victory, Lee's army invaded the

north again, getting almost to Harrisburg, Pa. Gen. Meade had been put in command and followed, and the decisive battle of the war occurred at Gettysburg. On July 1 Gen. Reynolds in advance was pressed back and killed, but Hancock, who had been sent forward chose Cemetery ridge, back of the village, and took position there. On July 2 the confederates made a charge upon the union left and on July 3 upon the centre, but were repulsed and the battle was won.

326 On the same day that Gettysburg was decided white flags appeared on the walls at Vicksburg, Miss., which surrendered the next day, after a siege begun April 16. On July 8 Port Hudson fell and the Mississippi was under entire union control.

327 After Gen. Grant had been put in charge of the army in the spring of 1864, by battles at Wilderness, Va., close to Chancellorsville, and at Spottsylvania and at Cold Harbor, Va., he had succeeded in little more than weakening the enemy at much great loss to union troops, but with advantage because the union troops could be reinforced while the confederate could not.



WM. TECUMSEH SHERMAN

1820-91

328 Sherman's celebrated march to the sea cut the confederacy in two. He started from Atlanta Nov. 15, 1864, with 62,000 men, lived on the country and devastated it, and reached Savannah Dec. 10. On Feb. 1, 1865, he moved north.

329 On June 13, 1864, Grant began to cross the James river, and for 9 months besieged Petersburg. On April 2, 1865, Lee began to retreat from Richmond but was cut off by Sheridan's cavalry, and on April 9 surrendered at Appomattox courthouse. On April 26 Johnston surrendered to Sherman at Raleigh, and the war was practically ended.

330 On April 19, 1861, Lincoln proclaimed a blockade of all southern ports, and began his "anaconda policy" of pressing on the confederacy from all sides at once by purchasing and equipping vessels of all kinds to prevent commerce with the south, finally throttling the trade of the south with the rest of the world.

331 The work of the navy was impeded because a third of the officers resigned to join the confederacy, and all the southern navy yards were seized, with the vessels in them. At the beginning of the war the United States had only seven steamers and five wooden cruisers. Merchant vessels were hastily bought and equipped, and presently the blockade of southern ports became effective. The confederacy issued letters of marque to merchantmen to capture union vessels and send out cruisers, but the United States blockaded, took, or sunk all except the Shenandoah.

332 The navy captured Fort Hatteras and Hilton Head in 1861. For its work on the Mississippi see 320-323. In 1865 Fort Fisher was taken and the port of Wilmington closed, leaving no large port open except to blockade runners. For the work of the navy in the Spanish war see 360.

332 When the Norfolk navy-yard was abandoned in

April, 1861, the frigate Merrimac was sunk. The confederate government raised it and converted it into an iron ram. On March 8 the union fleet rode at anchor in Hampton Roads, Va., when the Merrimac steered for the Cumberland and sunk her, filling the nation with consternation. The next day she was about to resume the work of destruction, when the Monitor, which had arrived at midnight, moved out to fight. It was an odd-looking craft, invented by Capt. John Ericsson, and looking like a cheese-box on a raft. After 3 hours fighting the battle stopped by mutual consent, but the Merrimac's career had ended, the American navy and merchant-ships were saved, and a new style of battle-ship had come into use.

e 333 On May 13, 1861, England proclaimed neutrality between the United States and "certain states calling themselves the Confederate States", and other European governments followed. The Confederacy sent Mason and Slidell as commissioners to Europe to ask for full recognition. While on their way, upon the British merchant steamer Trent, on Nov. 8 they were forcibly taken off by Captain Wilkes of the San Jacinto. There was danger of war with England, but Lincoln considered it doubtful if they were rightfully captured and they were given up.

334 The confederates preyed upon northern commerce by fitting out privateers, one of which, the Alabama, built in England and allowed to sail in spite of the protest of the American consul, did injury which was appraised by the Geneva award at 15 millions, and that amount was paid by Great Britain to the United States.

**f** 335 The United States sanitary commission was created June 9, 1861, by the secretary of war. Societies were formed all over the country, and although official support was refused for fear of interference with officers of the army, some 20 millions was raised, depots were established at the large cities, and both goods and help were sent where needed. Devices to assuage suffering and save life were introduced, and sanitary conditions were looked after.

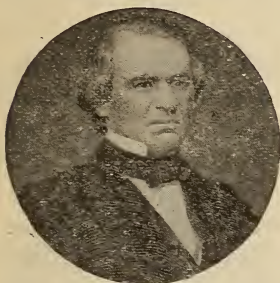
336 The Christian commission was organized Nov. 14, 1861, by the Young Men's Christain association to supplement the work of the sanitary commission. Volunteer delegates to serve for six weeks were enlisted who went to the front, provided chapel tents, held services, established libraries, and extended their services to confederate states. Its donations exceeded 3 millions in value.

**h** 337 The war had settled the questions of emancipation (see 37) and state sovereignty; it had proved that the United States is, not *are*.

**C** 338 New York furnished for the civil war 473, 443 men, of whom 53,802 died; and paid 35 millions in bounties, beside the cost of equipment, contributing in money more than 150 millions. But in April, 1863, when the president called for 300,000 men, some counties could not fill their quotas even at enormous bounties. In New York city drawing began July 11, a mob smashed the marshall's office, set the building on fire, and would not let the firemen turn on water; they burned the colored orphan asylum, and for three days were in part control, but regiments were sent back from the front and order was restored.



**XIV 36 a 339** President Lincoln's theory, accepted by President Johnson, was that it was necessary only



ANDREW JOHNSON, 1808-75  
President, 1865-9, Republican

that a sufficient number of citizens should form a state government of which the officials were loyally desirous to maintain constitutional relations with the union. West Virginia had been made a separate state by such a legislature (see 310). Congress held that the southern states could be re-

admitted only on such terms as congress made, believing that the rights of the enfranchised negroes could not be maintained otherwise.

**b 340** Before the end of 1865, Johnson had recognized provisional governments in 12 of the 13 southern states, but the congress that met in December, proposed the 14th amendment and made it a prerequisite to readmission. In 1867 it passed the reconstruction act, dividing the south into 5 military districts, under command of army generals, who were to register voters including negroes and excluding those disqualified by the 14th amendment. These voters were to elect a convention to make a constitution, and if this was ratified by the voters and acceptable to congress, the state should be readmitted when its legislature had ratified the 14th amendment.

**341** This led to the "carpet-bag" governments, the word carpet-bagger being originally applied to northern men who obtained temporary homes in the south-

ern states in order to run for congress, and after 1865 given to northern republicans who settled in the south, and to all whites who attempted to control the negro vote.

342 Under this act Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana and the Carolinas were readmitted. Tennessee had been admitted in 1866. Georgia, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia were required to ratify also the 15th amendment and were admitted in 1870.

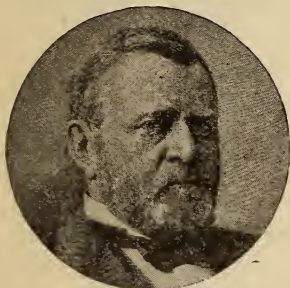
343 The following quotations bearing on the topic of Johnson's impeachment are from Blaine's "Twenty Years of Congress":

"Casting off all political disguises and personal pretenses, the simple truth remains that the tenure-of-office law was enacted lest President Johnson should remove republican office-holders too rapidly; and it was practically repealed lest President Grant should not remove democratic office-holders rapidly enough. \* \* \* \* Regarded only in the light of expediency at the time, it could readily be demonstrated to be a blunder."

"The sober reflection of later years has persuaded many who favored impeachment that it was not justifiable on the charges made. \* \* The President was impeached for one series of misdemeanors and tried for another series."

C 344 In the south Johnson's policy was disastrous. Some of the legislatures were controlled by negroes, taxes were increased, and in the state of Alabama in 6 years swelled from 8 to 25 millions. In many states negro suffrage was broken up by violence through the Ku Klux Klan, a movement that began in 1868, by

which men masked rode about threatening negroes and whipping or shooting their leaders. By 1874 a tidal wave sent many democratic members to congress from the south, and since then the negro vote has not been influential. Meantime mining and manufactures have developed, especially in Georgia and Alabama, and the new south is gradually recovering from the poverty in which it was plunged after the war.

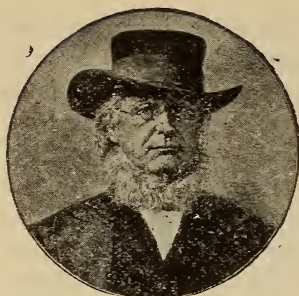


ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT  
1822-85,

President, 1869-77, Republican

**37 a 345** Ulysses Simpson Grant was born in Ohio and graduated from West Point in 1843. As a lieutenant he fought in the Mexican war, and was brevetted captain for bravery at Chapultepec. In 1854 he resigned and went into business. In 1861 he re-entered the army, was put in charge of the forces

at Cairo, seized Paducha, and was made major-general for his capture of Forts Henry and Donelson. Other victories were crowned by the capture of Vicksburg and the victory at Chattanooga, and he was made lieutenant-general. He took command of the army of the east, and after defeat at Wilderness and Spottsylvania he kept doggedly pursuing the enemy till he compelled final surrender at Appomattox. In 1868 and 1872 he was elected president, but placed confidence in the wrong men. He then went into the banking business but was ruined. In his final days, near Saratoga, he wrote his memoirs, from which his family received half a million.



[ HORACE GREELEY, 1811-1872 later Franklin".

346 The Indian reservations were being hard pressed by the settlers, and in spite of Grant's peace policy of 1869 the Sioux of the upper Missouri under Sitting Bull in 1876 totally destroyed a force of 200 troops under Gen. Custer.

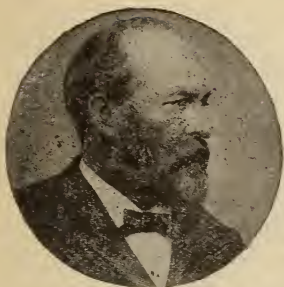


RUTHERFORD HAYES

1822-93,

President, 1877-81, Republican

347 The election of 1876 gave Tilden 203 electoral votes and Hayes 166, but the republican senate insisted that the legal votes of South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, and Oregon gave a majority to Hayes. Many democratic votes had been thrown out in these states; the negro voters if they could have voted freely would have carried these states for Hayes. On Jan. 29, 1877, congress created an electoral commission of 8 republicans to 7 democrats, and by a vote of 8 to 7 Hayes was declared to have 185 electoral votes to 184 or Tilden.



JAMES A. GARFIELD, 1881-81  
President, 1881, Republican



CHESTER A. ARTHUR, 1880-86  
President, 1881-5, Republican

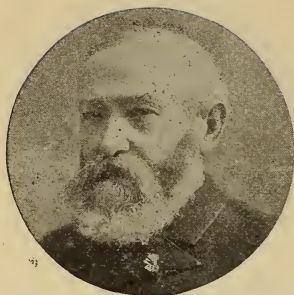
348 On Sept. 19, 1881, President Garfield was shot in the waiting room of the railway station at Washington by a half crazy man who had been disappointed in the distribution of appointments.



GROVER CLEVELAND, 1837-  
President, 1885-9; 1893-7  
Democrat

349 Dissatisfaction with the republican attitude on the tariff (see 251-8) led in 1884 to the defeat of Blaine, the republican candidate, and the election of Cleveland, through a plurality in New York of 1149 in a total vote of 1,167,000, and after the return of the republicans to power for four years, he was again elected in 1892. In 1886 congress enacted that in case of the death or disability of the president and vice-president, the secretary of state should fill the vacancy, and in his place other members of the cabi-





BENJAMIN HARRISON, 1833-1901  
President, 1889-93, Republican

net in a specified succession. As has been shown, Harrison was elected upon the issue of high tariff (see 258). The states of North Dakota, Montana and Washington were admitted in 1889, Idaho and Wyoming in 1890. Utah was excluded because the territorial government could not prevent

polygamy, but it was afterwards admitted in 1896 on a pledge in the state constitution that polygamy should not be allowed.

In 1890 an anti-trust law was passed penalizing illegal combinations of manufacturing and trading companies and railways. In 1892 there was a strike in the Homestead iron works at Pittsburg, followed in 1893-4 by a strike in the Pullman car works near Chicago. On July 8, 1894, President Cleveland called out United States troops under the interstate commerce act to prevent the obstruction of the mails, and the strike was soon broken.

An income tax was established by law, but in May, 1895, the supreme court declared it to be unconstitutional.

The repeal in 1893 of the law compelling the treasury to purchase silver led the democrats in 1896 to declare for free coinage of silver and to nominate William J. Bryan. The republican party declared against it, and on this issue McKinley was elected president.



WILLIAM MCKINLEY, 1844-1901  
President. 1897-1901, Republican



THEODORE ROOSEVELT, 1858-  
President, 1901-, Republican

350 William McKinley was born in Ohio and served as a volunteer in the civil war. He was member of congress 1877-91, and framed the tariff act of 1890. He was governor of Ohio 1892-6, and was elected president in 1896 and in 1900. On Sept. 14, 1901 he was fatally shot, while holding a reception in the music building at the Pan American Exposition by a man who had come up like the rest apparently to shake hands.

351 Alone of the vice-presidents who had become presidents by death President Roosevelt was re-elected in 1904.

# PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

No.	PRESIDENTS.	RES.	INAUG.	TIME.	VICE-PRESIDENTS
1	George Washington	Va.	1789	8 yrs.	John Adams.
2	John Adams.	Mass.	1797	4 "	Thomas Jefferson.
3	Thos. Jefferson.	Va.	1801	8 "	Aaron Burr. George Clinton.
4	James Madison.	Va.	1809	8 "	George Clinton. Elbridge Gerry.
5	James Monroe.	Va.	1817	8 "	Dan. D. Tompkins
6	John Q. Adams.	Mass.	1825	4 "	John C. Calhoun.
7	Andrew Jackson.	Tenn.	1829	8 "	John C. Calhoun. Mar. Van Buren.
8	Martin Van Buren.	N. Y.	1837	4 "	Rich. M. Johnson.
9	Wm. H. Harrison.	Ohio.	1841	1 mo.	John Tyler.
10	John Tyler.	Va.	1841	3 yr. 10 mo. 26 da.	
11	James K. Polk.	Tenn.	1845	4 yrs.	George M. Dallas.
12	Zachary Taylor.	Lou.	1849	1 yr. 4 mo. 23 da.	Millard Fillmore.
13	Millard Fillmore.	N. Y.	1850	2 yrs. 7 mo. 23 da.	
14	Franklin Pierce.	N. H.	1853	4 yrs.	Wm. R. King.
15	James Buchanan.	Penn.	1857	4 "	J. C. Breckinridge.
16	Abraham Lincoln.	Ill.	1861	4 yrs. 1 mo. 11 da.	Hannibal Hamlin. Andrew Johnson.
17	Andrew Johnson.	Tenn.	1865	3 yrs. 10 mo. 17 da.	
18	Ulysses S. Grant.	Ill.	1869	8 yrs.	Schuyler Colfax. Henry Wilson.
19	Rutherf'd B. Hayes	Ohio.	1877	4 "	Wm. A. Wheeler.
20	James A. Garfield.	Ohio.	1881	6 mo. 15 da.	Chester A. Arthur.
21	Chester A. Arthur.	N. Y.	1881	3 yrs. 5 mo. 15 da.	
22	Grover Cleveland.	N. Y.	1885		T. A. Hendricks.
23	Benj'n Harrison.	Ind.	1889	4 yr.	L. P. Morton.
24	Grover Cleveland	N. Y.	1893	4 yr.	Adlai Stevenson.
25	Wm. McKinley.	Ohio	1897	4 yr. 6 mo 10 da	Garret A. Hobart Theo. Roosevelt.
26	Theo'e Roosevelt.	N. Y.	1901		

# PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS, CONTINUED.

PRESIDENTS.	BORN.		DIED.	LAST RESTING PLACE.
	WHEN.	WHERE.		
George Washington	1732.	Va.	1799.	Mt. Vernon, Va.
John Adams.	1735.	Mass.	1826.	Quincy, Mass.
Thomas Jefferson.	1743.	Va.	1826.	Monticello, Va.
James Madison.	1751.	Va.	1836.	Montpelier, Va.
James Monroe.	1758.	Va.	1831.	Hollywood C., Richmond, Va.
John Q. Adams.	1767.	Mass.	1848.	Quincy, Mass.
Andrew Jackson.	1767.	N. C.	1845.	In the garden of the "Hermitage," near Nashville, Tenn.
Martin Van Buren.	1782.	N. Y.	1862.	Kinderhook, N. Y.
Wm. H. Harrison.	1773.	Va.	1841.	North Bend, Ohio.
John Tyler.	1790.	Va.	1862.	Hollywood C., Richmond, Va., ten yds. from Monroe.
James K. Polk.	1795.	N. C.	1849.	In his garden. Nashville, Tenn.
Zachary Taylor.	1784.	Va.	1850.	Cave Hill C., Louisville, Ky.
Millard Fillmore.	1800.	N. Y.	1874.	Forest Lawn C., Buffalo, N. Y.
Franklin Pierce.	1804.	N. H.	1869.	Concord, N. H.
James Buchanan.	1791.	Penn.	1868.	Woodward Hill C., Lancaster, Pa.
Abraham Lincoln.	1809.	Ky.	1865.	Oak Ridge C., Springfield, Ohio.
Andrew Johnson.	1808.	N. C.	1875.	Greenville, Tenn.
Ulysses S. Grant.	1822.	Ohio.	1885.	Riverside Park, N. Y. City.
Rutherf'd B. Hayes.	1822.	Ohio.		
James A. Garfield.	1831.	Ohio.	1881.	Lake View C., Cleveland, Ohio.
Chester A. Arthur.	1830.	Vt.	1886.	Rural C., Albany, N. Y.
Grover Cleveland.	1837.	N. J.		
Benjamin Harrison	1833.	Ohio.	1901	Indianapolis, Ind.
William McKinley	1843.	Ohio.	1901	Canton, O
Theod'e Roosevelt	1858.	N. Y.		

# THE STATES OF THE UNION

STATES	Electoral Vote	Populati'n 1900	Area Sq. Mi.	Admitted	Origin
1. Delaware.....	3	184,735	2,050	1789	Original
2. Pennsylvania.....	34	6,302,115	45,215	1789	"
3. New Jersey.....	12	1,883,669	7,815	1789	"
4. Georgia.....	13	2,216,331	59,475	1789	"
5. Connecticut.....	7	908,420	4,990	1789	"
6. Massachusetts.....	16	2,805,346	8,315	1789	"
7. Maryland.....	8	1,188,044	12,210	1789	"
8. South Carolina.....	9	1,340,316	30,570	1789	"
9. New Hampshire.....	4	411,588	9,305	1789	"
10. Virginia.....	12	1,854,184	42,450	1789	"
11. New York.....	39	7,268,894	49,170	1789	"
12. North Carolina.....	12	1,893,810	52,250	1789	"
13. Rhode Island.....	4	428,556	1,250	1790	"
14. Vermont*.....	4	343,641	9,565	1791	From original territory
15. Kentucky*.....	13	2,147,174	40,400	1792	"
16. Tennessee.....	12	2,020,616	42,050	1796	"
17. Ohio.....	23	4,157,545	41,060	1803	"
18. Indiana.....	15	2,516,462	36,350	1816	"
19. Mississippi.....	10	1,551,270	46,810	1817	"
20. Illinois.....	27	4,821,550	56,650	1818	"
21. Alabama.....	11	1,828,697	52,250	1819	"
22. Maine*.....	6	694,466	33,040	1820	"
23. Michigan.....	14	2,420,982	58,915	1837	"
24. Wisconsin.....	13	2,069,042	56,040	1848	"
25. West Virginia*.....	7	958,800	24,780	1863	"
26. Louisiana.....	9	1,381,625	24,780	1812	By purchase
27. Florida.....	5	528,542	58,680	1845	"
28. Arkansas.....	9	1,311,564	53,850	1836	"
29. Missouri.....	18	3,106,665	69,415	1821	"
30. Iowa.....	13	2,231,853	56,025	1846	"
31. Kansas.....	10	1,470,495	82,080	1861	"
32. Nebraska.....	8	1,066,300	77,510	1867	"
33. North Dakota.....	4	319,146	70,795	1889	"
34. South Dakota.....	4	401,570	77,650	1889	"
35. Montana.....	3	243,329	146,080	1889	"
36. Wyoming.....	3	92,531	97,890	1890	"
37. California.....	10	1,485,053	158,360	1850	By conquest
38. Nevada.....	3	42,335	110,700	1864	"
39. Utah.....	3	276,749	84,970	1896	"
40. Oregon.....	4	413,536	96,030	1859	By discovery and cession
41. Washington.....	5	518,103	69,180	1889	
42. Idaho.....	3	161,772	84,800	1890	
43. Minnesota.....	11	1,751,394	83,365	1858	Mixed
44. Colorado.....	5	539,700	103,925	1876	"
45. Texas.....	18	3,048,710	265,780	1845	Adm'd republic
Total.....	386				

TERRITORIES	Populati'n 1900	Area Sq. Mi.	TERRITORIES	Populati'n 1900	Area Sq. Mi.
New Mexico.....	195,310	122,580	Alaska.....	63,592	590,884
Arizona.....	122,931	113,020	Porto Rico.....	953,243	3,531
Oklahoma.....	398,331	39,030	Dist. of Columbia.	278,718	70
Indian.....	392,060	31,400	COLONIES		
Hawaii.....	154,001	6,449	Philippine Isl'nds	9,000,000§	114,361

\* Formed from other states. † Admitted without having been a territory. ‡ Annexed as a state. All the other new states, 14-45 were territories before being admitted. § Estimated.



b 352 One source of the president's power is his control over appointments. Directly or indirectly all executive officers are filled by men whom he names. True, his most important nominations must be confirmed by the senate, but he alone has the initiative of selection (see 213, 216).

353 This has been a burden and a danger as well as a power. Their constituents have besieged congressmen for government offices; congressmen have besieged the president; and time that should be given to weightier matters has been spent in calculating how patronage should be distributed. Vice-president Colfax told of a clergyman from a small town who called on President Lincoln in the interest of a man who wanted to be postmaster there, and began by sympathizing with Mr. Lincoln upon the enormous responsibility with which the war was loading him down. "Oh, it is not the war," replied Mr. Lincoln; "I can get along with the war very well. It is your plaguy little post-office that is killing me."

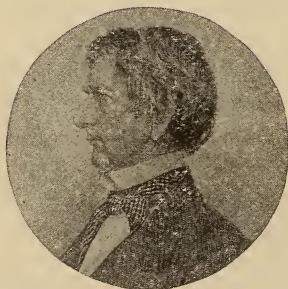
351 The civil service is the general term applied to the vast army of persons that are employed in the state or government offices as clerks, accountants, inspectors, keepers, etc.

355 In England great abuses arose because those in power appointed the subordinates in public offices through favoritism, using the appointing power as patronage and choosing men not because they were fitted but because they were relatives, or friends, or had rendered services to the party; sometimes because they had paid money to be appointed. This led to civil service reform, under which parliament decreed

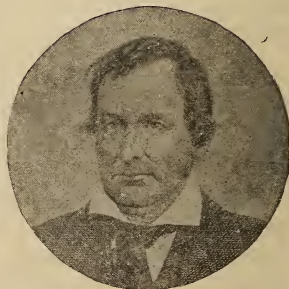
that no officer should be displaced so long as he did his duty; that vacancies should be filled by those in lower places so far as competent; and that new appointments should be made only by competitive examination, in which the political affiliations were not considered. This is known as the merit system.

356 In America in 1883 both the United States and the State of New York passed statutes intended to make the merit system prevail, and providing for appointment by open competitive examinations and permanent appointment, under direction of a civil service commissioner.

c 357 Vitus Bering, a Russian sailor, discovered Alaska in 1741, and in 1783 the Russians established a trading-post there. In 1867 it was purchased by the United States for \$7,200,000. It contains more than half a million square miles, and has produced  $2\frac{1}{2}$  millions a year in furs, besides gold and fish in large quantity.



WILLIAM H. SEWARD, 1811-72



GERRITT SMITH, 1797-1874

The purchase was made through Mr. Seward, secretary of state 1861-9, who was stabbed on the night of Lincoln's assassination, but recovered. He was gov-

ernor of New York (1839-43), and was firm against the execution of the fugitive slave law (see 297). He thus became classed with Gerritt Smith and other anti-slavery leaders of the state.

358 In 1893, with countenance of marines from an American ship; the Americans on the Hawaian islands revolted from native government and set up a republic. On July 7, 1898 congress annexed the islands and in 1900 organized them into a territory.

359 A war with Spain arose in 1898, based on sympathy with Cubans struggling for independence and instigated by the blowing up in Havana harbor of our battleship Maine on Feb. 15. Congress placed 50 millions at the disposal of President McKinley and on April 20 directed him to use the military and naval forces to compel Spain to give up Cuba. Volunteers were called for, and 200,000 men were enlisted. On July 22, 17,000 men were landed in Cuba near Santiago and on July 1 there was a small contest at San Juan hill. But the fighting was mostly by sea.

360 In 1890 liberal appropriations had been made for a new navy and at the outbreak of the Spanish war



GEORGE DEWEY

on May 1, 1898, Commodore Dewey, in command of the American squadron of 6 ships in the Pacific destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manilla bay and captured the city on Aug. 13. Admiral Sampson blockaded Cuba, and on July 3 Admiral Schley destroyed Cervera's

fleet as it attempted to escape from Santiago.

361 Spain was in no position to resist and on Aug. 12 a protocol of peace was signed. By the treaty of peace, Spain got 20 millions for Cuba, Porto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines, making an excellent bargain.

To this war New York contributed 5,037 men and \$569,162.40, and sustained the government with a loyalty worthy of a better cause.

362 A Pan-American congress was called by Blaine in 1890 at Washington, where he advocated a Pan-American bank, a Pan-American railway, and commercial reciprocity treaties, but there were no results.

363 The first of many world's fairs was held in London in 1851, and two years later another "Crystal Palace" was opened in New York. It was a private enterprise, and was not a financial success; but it stimulated American manufactures and the commerce of New York.

A Centennial exposition was held at Philadelphia in 1876. Here the centre of interest was Independence Hall in which the Declaration of Independence was signed, John Hancock's bold signature appearing first, the old building still standing, a monument to the boldness of our forefathers, like Faneuil Hall in Boston, "the cradle of liberty". Then came a Columbian exposition in 1893 at Chicago, which assembled the nations of the world in a "white city" of wonderful adaptability and beauty. The grounds are now part of the park system of Chicago.

38 a 364 The history of the tariff has been told in full in 251 to 253. The ship subsidy question comes before every congress. The colonists found in the forests of New England admirable material for ship-

building, and not only supplied their own trade but built ships to sell abroad. Before the day of steamships American clippers or fast schooners were world-famous. When English steamers began to displace ships, in 1847 congress tried by subsidy to enable Americans to build competing vessels, but unsuccessfully. Another act was passed in 1890, under which \$700,000 a year is paid.

The unexpected success of American vessels in the war of 1812 (see 247, 248) as shown on the following page, gave the American navy a prestige which it may some time regain, but under present conditions the war-ship of today is junk tomorrow, and it requires enormous sums to compete with other nations.

365 The first Pacific railway was completed in 1869, in accordance with large grants made by act of July 1, 1862, the civil war making apparent the need of communication between the two coasts. Since then several distinct lines have been built, reaching the Pacific coast at points from southern California to British America.

When in 1513 the Spanish Balboa (1475-1517) crossed the isthmus of Panama and discovered the Pacific, he little dreamed that after one nation had failed another would undertake to dig a canal between the oceans almost upon the spot where he stood.



# PRINCIPAL NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

DATE.	PLACE.	VESSELS.	COMMAND'S.	VICTORIES.
1812				
Aug. 19	Off coast Massachusetts	Amer. Frigate Constitution British Frigate Guerriere.	Hull. Dacres.	American.
Oct. 15	Off coast North Carolina	Amer. Sloop Wasp. Brit. Brig Frolic.	Jones. Whinyates.	American.
Oct. 25	Off coast Canary Islands.	Amer. Frigate United States Brit. Frigate Macedonian.	Decatur. Carden.	American.
Dec. 29	Off coast Brazil.	Amer. Frigate Constitution Brit. Frigate Java.	Bainbridge. Lambert.	American.
1813				
Feb. 24	Off coast Guiana.	Amer. Sloop Hornet. Brit. Brig Peacock.	Lawrence. Peake.	American.
June 1	Massachusetts Bay.	Amer. Frigate Constitution Brit. Frigate Shannon.	Lawrence. Broke.	English.
Sept. 5	Off coast Maine.	Amer. Brig Enterprise. Brit. Brig Boxer.	Burrows. Blythe.	American.
Sept. 10	Lake Erie.	Amer. 9 ves- sels, 54 guns Brit. 6 ves- sels, 63 guns.	Perry. Barclay.	American.
1814				
Sept. 11	Lake Champlain.	Amer. 14 ves- sels, 86 guns Brit. 17 ves- sels, 95 guns.	McDonough. Downie.	American.



ROBERT FULTON  
1765-1815

Robert Fulton's first steamboat, the Clermont of 1807, has developed into the leviathan of modern steamship travel, 700 feet long, of 20,000 tons burden, carrying 5,000 passengers at 20 miles an hour. Of late years the trolley has become a formidable rival of the locomotive, so that

the large railways are buying up the trolleys along their lines and developing them into trans-continental systems.

The canals are still an important factor. The Erie canal (see 260) has contributed largely to the growth of the state as well as of Buffalo and New York, its terminal cities; and the commerce that passes through the Sault canal connecting the great lakes is greater than that which passes through the canal at Suez.

366 Capt. James Buchanan Eads, who had made New Orleans a deep-sea harbor by building a series of jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi, built a bridge across the same river at St. Louis that has made the crossing simple.

c 367 The Haymarket riot in Chicago originated in labor troubles culminating in an open-air meeting May 4, 1886. Anarchists made violent speeches, a bomb was thrown, and 7 persons were arrested, of whom 4 were hanged.

39 a 368 The river systems and the great lakes

have been factors in the growth of the country. The Connecticut, the Hudson, the Susquehanna, the Delaware, the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Columbia, and the magnificent series of lakes between Chicago and Buffalo have given facilities for cheap transportation of enormous utility.

But it is a mistake to suppose that the natural conditions alone have built up this country. The Dutch settlers of New York may, as Avery says, (see 86), have "stumbled upon" the most advantageous position in North America, but at least they knew it when they saw it and they developed it (see 23).

The Spanish explorers had great opportunities. Cortez settled Mexico in 1519, and Coronado in 1540, followed by Espejo in search of Ruiz, 1582,3, explored the region north of Mexico; Sante Fe was founded in 1572 as a result. But what has happened to Mexico? The Spaniards have lost it. In 1864 France tried to set up an empire there under Maximilian, but three years later they withdrew and their emperor was shot.

In 1562 John Ribault sailed from France and planted at Port Royal, S. C., a colony of Huguenots, protestants of whom so many were afterwards driven to this country by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Another colony was founded in 1565 at Fort Caroline, near the mouth of the St. Johns by René de Laudonnière. But these colonies made the mistake of not tilling the soil, and the last were the easy victims of Menendez (see 267). The Spaniards won the fight but their own St. Augustine and Florida long ago passed out of their hands.

From the time of the Cabots and of Drake (see 24, 25), and of Frobisher (1535-1594), who in 1576 discovered the strait that bears his name, the English have made their discoveries useful and their results permanent. In 1650 the American country held by the various nations is shown in the following map, where A



represents the English, B the French, C the Spanish, D the Dutch, and E the Swedes.

After the revolution the English descendants stretched north to the St. Lawrence and west to the Mississippi, as shown on map, on the following page, where N represents the Northwest territory. But by successive treaties they acquired A from France (see 241), B from Spain (see 267), C from England (see 243), D E, and F from Mexico (see 282).

The English settlers had staying qualities. The French had recognized the natural advantages of Oswego for a trading-post, but it was the English gov-

## TERRITORY ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES

DATE.	TERRITORY	HOW ACQUIRED	FROM WHOM
1775 } 1783 }	Thirteen Original States	Revolutionary War	England
1787	N. W. Territory	Ceded (189)	Original
	S. W. Territory	Ceded (189)	Original
1803	Louisiana	Purchased \$15,000,000 (241)	France
1819	Florida	Purchased \$5,000,000 (269)	Spain
1845	Texas	Treaty and purchase (282) \$10,000,000	Texas
1789 } 1846 }	Oregon	Exploration and occupancy (242,3)	
1848	California	Treaty and purchase \$18,500,000 (282)	Mexico
1850			
1853	Gadsden	Purchased \$10,000,000 (282)	Mexico
1867	Alaska	Purchased \$7,200,000 (357)	Russia
1897	Hawaii	Annexation (358)	Hawaii
1898	Porto Rico	Ceded	Spain
1898	Pine Island	"	"
1898	Guam Island	"	"
1898	Phillippines	"	"
1899	Tutuila group	Tri-partite treaty	Samoan Is
1899	Wake	Occupancy	
1904	Panama Zone	Treaty	Panama







WILLIAM BURNETT  
1688-1729

ernor of New York, Burnett, who in 1720 built a fort there and turned the trade to the English. The first permanent settlement at Ogdensburg was made by Judge Ford in 1796. The Oswegatchie Indians near by tried in vain to drive him away.

**B 369** There is constant fear that this nation become the dumping-ground of foreign governments, which may send here the people it does not want at home; and that immigrants may fail to become assimilated, retain their customs and their ideas, and make harmonious development impossible. Yet the nation's



BARON STEUBEN, 1730-94



COMTE DE ROCHAMBEAU, 1725-1807

growth began with immigration and is maintained by it. The immigrants bring labor and wealth and commingling of ideas. They come here, mostly from Europe, with wealth, strength, and ambition, tha

they may rise here, as would be impossible under the fixed conditions in their homes. True, many of the original colonists were driven here by the stringent punishment in Europe of debt (see 50), where in the 18th century a debtor could be imprisoned and charges accumulated against him till he was helpless. But now our laws exclude the insane, paupers, polygamous, and persons with contagious diseases.

Besides, it should be remembered that we owe a great deal to foreigners who have come here.. When Lafayette (see 184) revisited this country in 1824-5 he was received with enthusiasm. Baron Steuben, who served on Washington's staff, settled in New York, and



THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO

1746-1817

gave his name to a county. Rochambeau brought to Washington a division of 6,000 French soldiers. De Kalb (1721-80) was mortally wounded at the head of his troops at Camden. Kosciusko erected the fortifications that served our army so well at Saratoga, and in his native Poland "Freedom shrieked when

Kosciusko fell."

The loyalty of these strangers contrasted with the treason, actual betrayal of his country, by Charles Lee, (1731-1782) who was dismissed from the army for retreating from the battle of Monmouth, June 27, 1778. His family name was redeemed by Henry Lee (1756-1818), "Light-horse Harry," who won distinction by



CHARLES LEE, 1731-1782

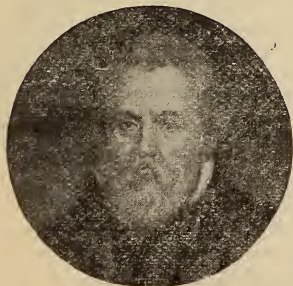
command of a mounted corps which in 1779 captured Paulus Hook.

The punishment of treason may be declared by congress, but no attainder of treason works corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

Gen. Fraser, (1729-1777) in command of Burgoyne's right wing, was killed at Saratoga, Oct. 7.

370 Some have found cause for alarm in the growth of the Mormon church, founded by Joseph Smith in Palmyra, N. Y., in 1829, but in 1840 finally settling in Utah. See 349.

371 The Greater New York was formed in 1897 by uniting the cities of New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island city, with all of Kings and Richmond and part of Queens counties. By the census of 1900 this had a population of nearly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millions. It pays  $\frac{2}{5}$  of the state taxes and elects  $\frac{2}{5}$  of the legislature.



WILLIAM BRADFORD, 1588-1657



COTTON MATHER, 1663-1728

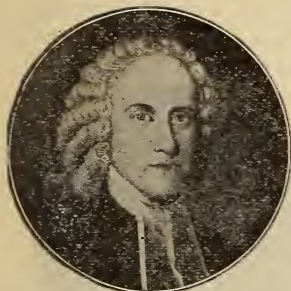
372. Literature began in the English colonies with the earliest settlement. On the death in 1621 of John Carver, first governor of Plymouth, William Bradford became governor, and his "History of the Plymouth Plantation" brings the narrative down to 1647. It was first printed in 1856.

**COTTON MATHER** (American, 1663-1728), after graduation at 16 from Harvard became the greatest linguist and most prolific writer of his time. In 41 years he published 382 books, in five different languages, of which his "Magnalia" and "Ratio Disciplinae" are the most noted. He believed in witchcraft. In 1664 he became colleague of his father Increase Mather, pastor of North church, Boston. He married twice and had 15 children. His "Essay upon the good to be desired by those who would answer the great end of life" (1710) was made famous by the notice given it by Benjamin Franklin. He personally bore the cost of a school for educating the negroes and it was his unconcealed grief that he was not elected president of Harvard, as his father had been, acting or actual, 1681-1701. What he considered his greatest work, his "Biblia Americana", remains in manuscript in six volumes. He vindicated inoculation for small pox.

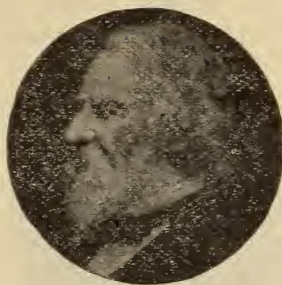
But the reading public knows the history of the time better through modern writers. In "The courtship of Miles Standish" Longfellow has made real the personality of the doughty old captain (1584-1656), who came over with the Pilgrims in 1620, and was the first commissioned officer in New England.

**JONATHAN EDWARDS** (American, 1703-1758), the most eminent of American metaphysicians, was the son of a man 60 years pastor of the same church, and after graduation from Yale at 17 studied theology for two years in New Haven, and was a tutor there 1724-1727. He then became colleague with his grandfather as pastor of the church at Northampton, Mass., and two years later the pastor. Here he became the acknowledged champion of the doctrine of endless punishment. In 1750 in consequence of a controversy over the suitability of certain books for reading, and the admission to communion of unconverted persons, he was dismissed from his pastorate, and was for a time a missionary to the Indians. In 1754 he published the book by which he is best known, "The Freedom of the Will." In January, 1758 he became president of what is now Princeton university, but died 34 days after his installation.

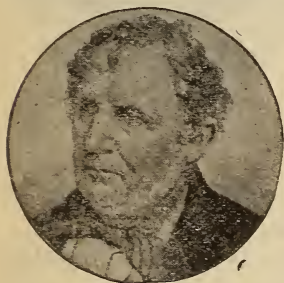
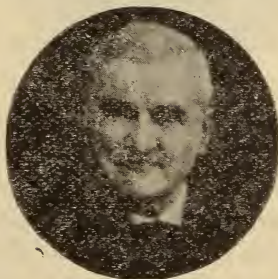
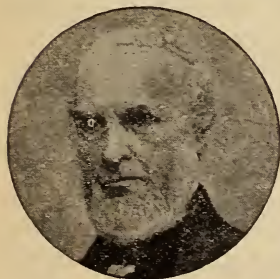




JONATHAN EDWARDS, 1703-58



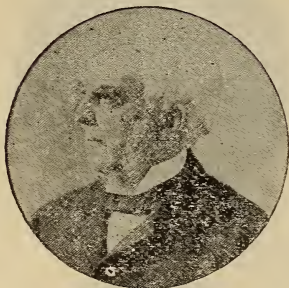
HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, 1807-82

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER  
1759-1852FRANCIS PARKMAN  
1823-93JOHN G. WHITTIER  
1807-92

373 Cooper's novels and Parkman's histories have painted the aboriginal Indian, and Whittier has told in his poems of the early colonists. Whittier, himself a leading abolitionist, has embalmed in his verse the spirit of that movement.



374 Holmes became known as a poet through "Old Ironsides" (Regents American Selections, p.13),



OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES  
1809-94



RALPH WALDO EMERSON  
1803-82

beginning, "Ay, tear her tattered ensign down!" a protest against destroying the "Constitution" renamed "Old Ironsides", in which Commodore Hull in Aug. 19, 1812, destroyed the English "Guerriere," and gave America new confidence at sea.

374 John Pierpont (1785-1866) is known best for his poem "Warren's Address at Bunker Hill", the supposed exhortation of Joseph Warren (1741-1775) who had been made a major-general but fought and died there a private soldier.

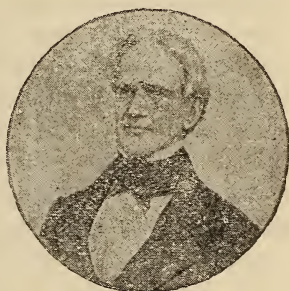
"The Star Spangled Banner" (Regents Selections in American Literature, p. 11) was written by Francis Scott Key (1780-1843) after he had watched the unsuccessful bombardment by the British of Fort Henry, Baltimore, Sept. 13, 1814.

"Sheridan's Ride" by Thomas Buchanan Read (1822-72) tells vividly the story of how Gen. Philip Sheridan (1831-88) saved the day at Winchester, Oct. 19, 1864.

375 Emerson's "Concord Hymn" (Regents Selections in American Literature, p. 13) tells of "the shot heard round the world", and both his poems and his essays breathe the true American spirit.



WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT  
1796-1856



HORACE MANN  
1796-1859

376 Prescott has written full and glowing histories of the Spanish conquest of Mexico and Peru. He had access to the Spanish archives, and thus got much material before inaccessible.

377

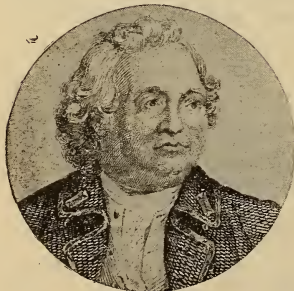
**HORACE MANN** (American, 1796-1859), was the most eminent and successful promoter of popular education of his time. As lawyer, statesman, and philanthropist he had achieved considerable reputation, when in 1837 he became secretary of the newly-established Board of Education of Massachusetts. He held this position for 12 years, working 16 hours a day. He made use mainly of three agencies: (1) a series of teachers' institutes; (2) a monthly *Common School Journal*, and (3) a wide circulation of his Annual School Reports to the Board of Education, which still rank as among the best of educational literature. In 1843, he visited Europe, and his comparisons in his 7th Report led to a heated controversy with the masters of the Boston schools. In 1848 he resigned to become U. S. Senator, and in 1854 he became president of Antioch College, where he remained till his death.

378 Among other names of men whose names are high in the educational roll are David P. Page, Edward A. Sheldon, Francis Parker, and Charles W. Eliot.

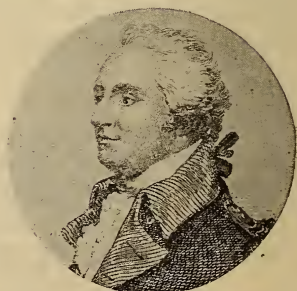
379 Among women are Emma Willard, Frances E. Willard, and Mary Lyon.

380 American women have always had a prominent part in our history. Hannah Dustin of Massachusetts was captured by the Indians in 1697, and with aid of a boy killed ten of her captors and escaped. Molly Pitcher's husband was killed at the battle of Monmouth in 1778 while he was discharging a cannon. She took his place, vowing to avenge his death, and was made a sergeant by Washington. The women of to-day are seeking to secure the right of suffrage, to cast their votes as men cast them, and in several states have obtained it.

385 The centennial exhibition of 1876 has been followed by celebrations of many other centennials:



ISRAEL PUTNAM, 1718-1790



ANTHONY WAYNE, 1745-1796

among them of Gen. Putnam's perhaps apocryphal escape in 1777 from Gen. Tryon, when he rode down a flight of steps on horseback; "mad" Anthony Wayne's

bayonet capture of Stony Point in 1779; and the Swamp-fox brigade of Francis Marion (1732-95), a South Carolina planter, which harassed the British during the last three years of the revolutionary war.

The defeats have not been forgotten. The battle of Brandywine, Sept. 1, 1777, when Washington retreated from Howe and lost Philadelphia; the winter Washington passed at Valley Forge, 1777-8, twenty miles from Philadelphia, his army suffering from lack of food and clothing; the massacre at Cherry Valley, Dec. 10, 1778, when 700 tories and Indians murdered some fifty inhabitants—all these and many other incidents of the revolutionary war have been appropriately remembered.

We may be sure that those of 1812 will in their time be celebrated, including the defeat of the Indian chief Tecumseh (1768-1813) at Tippecanoe in 1811.

But there will never again be such a coincidence as when John Adams and Thomas Jefferson both died July 4, 1826, just half a century after the Declaration of Independence was signed. It was in Webster's oration on this event that he quoted, "Sink or swim" live or die, survive or perish, I give my hand and heart to this vote."

Washington's headquarters at Newburg, 1782-3, are preserved as a public park; and the spot near Tarrytown where John André was captured (see 178) is marked by a monument, while Tappan is remembered as the place where he was executed.

While King William's (127) and the French and Indian (133-141) wars were the principal contests be-





CAPTURE OF MAJOR ANDRÉ



tween the French and English, it must not be forgotten that Queen Anne's war, 1702-13, was maintained in

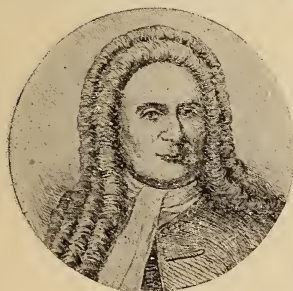


ANNE, 1665-1724  
Reigned 1702-14



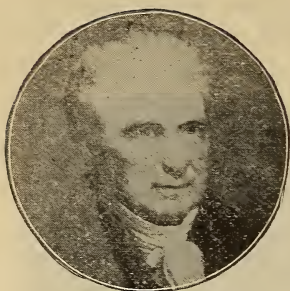
GEORGE II, 1683-1760  
Reigned 1727-60

America also. It fell lightly on New York, through the influence of Gen Schuyler, who kept the Iroquois friendly. An English fleet that was to have captured Quebec was wrecked at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and contemplated invasions of Canada from New York failed. In 1704 a body of French and Indians massacred the in-



PETER SCHUYLER  
1657-1724

habitants of Deerfield, Mass. There was fighting in South Carolina, and in 1710 New England troops captured Acadia. In King George's war, 1744-8, New England troops under Col. Pepperell captured Louisburg, June 17, 1745.



JOHN MARSHALL  
1755-1835

Men of peace, too, are kept in memory. Marshall, greatest of American jurists, chief justice of the supreme court, 1801-35, is held up to young lawyers as the model of what the profession should aim for.

NOTE.—Pp. 181-263 are not missing. The pages of Regents Questions in History are numbered as in the Regents Preliminary Question Book, where they are preceded by the questions in arithmetic, geography, and English, and followed by spelling.



KEY TO REGENTS QUESTIONS IN  
AMERICAN HISTORY





## REGENTS QUESTIONS IN UNITED STATES HISTORY

1895—1904

### *I. January 24, 1895*

1. Note *three* points of interest in the early history of the colony of Georgia.

2. (a) How did the western continent receive its name? (b) Who was Marquette? (c) De Soto? (d) Verrazani? (e) Drake?

3. Describe the home life of the New England colonists.

4. Mention an important event connected with *each* of the following years of the revolutionary war and explain the importance of each event (a) 1777, (b) 1778, (c) 1781.

5. (a) What was the cause of the Mexican war? (b) Name *two* United States generals engaged in this war, and mention a battle in which each was engaged.

6. Mention the chief features of any *two* treaties between the United States and Great Britain.

7. Outline the Union plans of campaign for any *two* years of the war of the rebellion, mentioning a general on each side and *one* battle of each campaign.

8. Give an outline of the history of the slave trade in the United States.

9. (a) Give an account of John Brown and of his raid. (b) Was his course either legal or wise? State reasons.

10. Write biographic sketches of *two* of the following: (a) Patrick Henry, (b) Edwin M. Stanton, (c) Eli Whitney, (d) William Lloyd Garrison, (e) James Otis, (f) Frederick Douglass, (g) John Jay.

11. Mention (a) *two* dangers and (b) *two* good effects of immigration. (c) To what extent has immigration been restricted?

12. Write on *two* of the following topics in the history of Virginia: (a) Governor Yeardley and the colonial assembly; (b) Indian massacres; (c) Bacon's rebellion, (d) the London company.

13. (a) Give *three* reasons for England's desire to send colonists to America. (b) How did the English government encourage colonization? (c) Mention any other inducement that attracted colonists.

14. (a) Give the terms of the first charter granted the Virginia colony and (b) compare it with that granted Maryland. ✓

15. Give an account of the changes in government in Maryland up to the time of the revolution. State the cause of these changes.

## II. March 14, 1895

16. What work in discovery or colonization was accomplished by (a) James Oglethorpe, (b) Roger Williams, (c) Thomas Hooker, (d) Menendez, (e) Drake?

17. What is meant by (a) *proprietary government*,

(b) *charter government*, (c) *royal government*? Give an example of a colony under each of these forms of government.

18. Give an account of the acquisition of territory in North America by the French.

19. Locate the following places and state why *each* is noted: (a) Saint Augustine, (b) Bunker Hill, (c) West Point, (d) Gettysburg, (e) Mount Vernon (not in New York).

20. Show how the following aided directly or indirectly in bringing on the revolutionary war: (a) French and Indian war, (b) tax levies, (c) a growing spirit of independence.

21. (a) State the purpose of Burgoyne's invasion. Describe (b) the route taken by his army and (c) the route taken by the army of St. Leger. (d) Mention *three* points at which the American forces successfully withstood the British.

22. State how the final ownership of the following portions of North America was settled: (a) Alaska, (b) Texas, (c) Mexico, (d) Canada, (e) California.

23. Explain *five* of the following: (a) state rights (b) Ashburton treaty, (c) right of search, (d) Gadsden purchase, (e) carpet-baggers, (f) Monroe doctrine, (g) omnibus bill.

24. When and under what circumstances did West Virginia become a state?

25. Give an account of important events in *two* of the following administrations: (a) Monroe, (b) Jackson, (c) Taylor and Fillmore, (d) Hayes, (e) Cleveland.

26. Describe the motives and incidents of John Brown's raid.

27. Describe the puritans as to (a) traits of character and (b) manner of life.

28. Give an account of the Massachusetts Bay colony based on the following outline: (a) charter, (b) first settlers, (c) second immigration, (d) leaders, (e) character and religious intolerance of the colonists.

29. (a) Under what circumstances was the confederation of New England colonies made in 1643? (b) What colonies were represented? (c) In what matters did these colonies act independently and in what did they act in common? (d) How long did the confederation continue?

30. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following, stating some particular service for which *each* of the five selected became famous: (a) Miles Standish, (b) John Hancock, (c) Joseph Warren, (d) Daniel Webster, (e) Whittier, (f) Wendell Phillips, (g) Horace Mann.

### III. June 13, 1895

31. Describe the (a) character and (b) mode of life of the North American Indians.

32. Describe the part which *each* of the following took in the colonization of America: (a) Sir Walter Raleigh, (b) John Smith.

33. Write an account of the early colonists of New England, touching on (a) character, (b) education, (c) social and religious customs.



34. For what is *each* of the following specially noted: (a) Sir Francis Drake, (b) Roger Williams, (c) Benjamin Franklin, (d) General Sherman, (e) Daniel Webster?

35. (a) Explain the meaning of *taxation without representation*. Name (b) an American and (c) an Englishman who opposed such taxation. (d) Describe *two* acts passed by parliament that led to the outbreak of the revolutionary war.

36. What special historical interest has *each* of the following: (a) Cherry Valley, (b) Philadelphia, (c) Salem, (d) Yorktown, (e) Trènton?

37. Explain the terms (a) *right of search* and (b) *impressment of American seamen*. (c) Name *two* American naval commanders of the war of 1812 and give the name of a battle in which each commanded.

38. (a) Under what circumstances were slaves introduced into this country? (b) Describe *two* bills relating to slavery.

39. Give the name of (a) *one* union and of (b) *one* confederate general and describe the part taken by each in the civil war.

40. (a) Name the inventor of the cotton gin and (b) show the effect of this invention on slavery. Name the inventor of (c) the electric telegraph; (d) the steamboat; (e) the phonograph.

41. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) Boston tea party, (b) constitutional convention of 1787, (c) Dorr rebellion, (d) Cleveland's first administration.

42. (a) Give an account of the settlement of New

York by the Dutch. (b) State how long their rule lasted and describe the way in which it was overthrown. (c) Who were the patroons?

43. (a) Give the traits of character of Peter Stuyvesant and (b) describe his rule.

44. (a) State the circumstances under which Pennsylvania was settled. (b) Describe the constitution framed by William Penn.

45. Compare the colony of New York with the colony of Pennsylvania in regard to (a) government, (b) relations with the Indians.

#### IV. *September 26, 1895*

46. Write biographic notes on *two* of the following: (a) Benjamin Franklin, (b) Stephen A. Douglas, (c) Horatio Gates, (d) Israel Putnam, (e) Horace Greeley, (f) John C. Fremont, (g) Samuel J. Tilden, (h) Martin Van Buren.

47. Name (a) *three* English and (b) *two* French explorers of America, and locate the territory explored by each.

48. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) discovery of gold in California; (b) settlement of northwest boundary of the United States; (c) invention of the cotton gin; (d) abolition of slavery; (e) assassination of Lincoln.

49. Give an account of the acquisition and settlement of Pennsylvania including Penn's treaty with the Indians.

50. Give an account of the explorations of Magellan and his successors.

51. (a) Give an account of the capture of Fort

Duquesne and (b) explain the importance of the event.

52. Give an account (a) of the settlement of New Amsterdam, and (b) of its capture by the English.

53. (a) What was the effect of the capture of Quebec by the English? (b) Describe the capture.

54. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) King William's war, (b) Salem witchcraft, (c) banishment of Roger Williams, (d) expulsion of the Acadians, (e) treason of Arnold.

55. Give an account of one important event in the administration of each of the following: (a) Washington, (b) Madison, (c) John Quincy Adams, (d) Johnson, (e) Garfield.

56. Name five American inventors and an important invention of each.

57. Locate the following and mention an important event connected with each: (a) Plymouth, (b) Philadelphia, (c) New Orleans, (d) Vicksburg, (e) Atlanta.

58. Mention *five* distinguished American authors and give the title of an important work of each.

59. Indicate the reasons that led to the framing and adoption of the federal constitution.

60. Name five new states admitted to the Union since the civil war, and mention the administration under which each was admitted.

#### V. *January 30, 1896*

61. Write a sketch of Columbus, touching on (a) his theories, (b) efforts to obtain assistance, (c) first

voyage to the new world, (d) subsequent voyages, (e) later life.

62. Give, with approximate date, an account of the first permanent white settlement within the present limits of the United States.

63. Mention the European powers claiming sovereignty in North America in the first half of the 17th century. Indicate the particular territory claimed by each.

64. Describe the aboriginal inhabitants as to (a) mode of life and (b) general character. (c) State how they received the white man and (d) how they in turn were treated by him.

65. Give an account of (a) the London company and (b) the Plymouth company, and of the settlements made in America under the auspices of each.

66. Describe the beginning and trace the development of representative government in North America.

67. Give an account of (a) the settlement of Georgia, (b) the first colonial union and its object.

68. (a) State the chief causes of war between the English and the French colonists, and (b) describe *two* of the earlier campaigns.

69. (a) Discuss the attitude of the colonists toward the mother country, and (b) state the causes that led to the war of the revolution.

70. Give an account (a) of the financial condition of the colonies during the revolution and (b) of the services rendered by Robert Morris.

71. (a) Describe the boundaries of the United

States at the time of the adoption of the federal constitution and (b) name the original states. (c) Name the new states admitted prior to 1813.

72. Outline the causes that led to (a) the second war with England, (b) the war of the rebellion.

73. Give an account of (a) the Ohio trading company and the consequences that followed its organization, (b) the first military expedition of Washington.

74. (a) Mention *five* men who were prominent in the French and Indian war, with a brief note on *each*. (b) Mention *three* important events in this war and describe *one* of them.

75. Discuss the results of the French and Indian war as to (a) territorial sovereignty, (b) effects, direct and indirect, on the colonies.

#### VI. March 26, 1896

76. Give an account of Europeans who are said to have visited the western continent several centuries before Columbus.

77. Mention *five* navigators who made explorations in the new world soon after its discovery by Columbus, and name the particular territory explored by each.

78. Give an account of the efforts of Sir Walter Raleigh to plant colonies in America, and state the results of these efforts.

79. (a) Outline in a general way the mode of administration of government in the colonies, and (b)



state two leading principles on which the colonists based their views of government.

80. (a) Mention *two* colonial authors of the 18th century, and name the principal writings of each. Name (b) the first newspaper and (c) the first daily newspaper published in America.

81. Give an account of early French explorations in the west.

82. Discuss, with reference to causes and results, (a) the second war with England, (b) the war with Mexico.

83. (a) Give an account of the acquisition of Alaska by the United States. (b) Give an estimate of the importance of this territory.

84. Write biographic notes on *two* of the following: (a) John Carver, (b) Hannah Dustin, (c) William Clayborne, (d) Molly Pitcher, (e) William Pepperell.

85. Give an account of negro slavery in the United States, touching (a) its introduction, (b) its growth, (c) rise and final triumph of anti-slavery sentiment.

86. Outline the plan on which the Union was reconstructed after the war of the rebellion.

87. Give an account of the conspiracy of Pontiac.

88. Discuss the condition of the colonists, as to (a) nationality and language, (b) education and religion, (c) occupation, (d) facilities for travel, (e) home life on the farm and in the city.

89. Give an account (a) of the differences that arose between the colonies and the mother country,

and (b) of the efforts of the colonists to obtain redress of grievances.

90. (a) Give a synopsis of the condition of affairs in the colonies at the close of 1775. (b) Describe the feeling in England at this time.

### VII. June 18, 1896

91. Draw a map of the eastern coast line of North America. Locate by name on this map *five* early European settlements and state by whom each was settled.

92. Give an account of the government formed by the pilgrims.

93. Write on *one* of the following topics: (a) first navigation act, (b) Bacon's rebellion.

94. Give an account of (a) *two* prominent events in the French and Indian war, (b) the result of this war.

95. Write on the social condition of the colonists in 1770, as to (a) industries, (b) education, (c) military experience and training.

96. Mention and explain *five* causes of complaint that the colonists had against the mother country.

97. (a) What action was taken under Washington's first administration in regard to the national debt? (b) Describe the plans adopted for raising revenue.

98. (a) Under what circumstances was Louisiana acquired by the United States? (b) Why was it deemed specially important?

99. (a) What is the *Monroe Doctrine*? (b) Un-

der what circumstances was it first announced? (c) Mention a recent case in which it was asserted.

100. (a) Relate the circumstances attending the organization of Kansas and Nebraska as territories. (b) Define *squatter sovereignty*.

101. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) the Trent affair, (b) battle of Shiloh, (c) origin and settlement of the Alabama claims.

102. Write biographic notes on *each* of the following generals: (a) Arnold, (b) Fraser, (c) Gates, (d) Kosciusko, (e) Philip Schuyler.

103. Discuss the declaration of independence, as to (a) its signers and what the action meant to them, (b) sentiment aroused in the colonies and in England, (c) effect on the political status of the several colonies.

104. Describe the movements of Washington's army from Boston to Morristown, giving all the battles and skirmishes, with results.

105. Give an account of the services of (a) Benjamin Franklin and (b) Robert Morris in behalf of the revolutionary cause.

#### VIII. August, 1896

106-7. Draw a map of North America with its principal rivers, and the great lakes. Indicate on the map the routes of exploration taken by three of the following: (a) De Soto, (b) Marquette, (c) Champlain, (d) Lewis and Clark; the location of (e) Santa Fe, (f) St. Augustine, (g) Jamestown, (Va.), (h) Plymouth, (i) Quebec.

108. Describe the three forms of government that prevailed in the colonies before the revolutionary war, and mention an example of each.

109. State the circumstances under which the following colonial settlements were made: (a) Pennsylvania, (b) Maryland, (c) Georgia.

110. (a) Describe the expedition that resulted in the capture of fort Du Quesne. (b) Show why the capture of this position was important.

111. Give an account of the services rendered in behalf of their country by *three* of the following men: (a) Robert Morris, (b) Hamilton, (c) Greene, (d) Steuben.

112. (a) Give *three* reasons to show why the purchase of Louisiana was of importance to the country. (b) What was the extent of the territory acquired by this purchase?

113. Name *three* men who were prominent as statesmen in the first half of the 19th Century, and give an account of the public services of *each*.

114. State *three* conditions of the treaty made at the close of the Mexican war.

115. Describe for each of *three* of the following administrations one noted achievement or important event: (a) Washington's, (b) John Quincy Adams', (c) Jackson's, (d) Pierce's, (e) Grant's.

116. Explain with aid of a map the Union plan of campaign for 1862.

117. Give an account of *each* of the following: (a) Work of the Christian and Sanitary commissions in the civil war, (b) Sherman's famous march together

with a statement of the considerations that led to the undertaking of this march.

118. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following: (a) Jean Ribaut, (b) Peter Schuyler, (c) James Otis, (d) John Jay, (e) William Lloyd Garrison, (f) Stephen A. Douglas.

119. Select *three* of the following quotations and state by whom and under what circumstances each of the three was uttered: (a) "No terms other than an unconditional surrender can be accepted." (b) "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." (c) "With malice toward none, with charity for all," etc. (d) "I shall enter on no encomium upon Massachusetts; she needs none." (e) "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my hand and my heart to this vote."

120. Write on two of the following: (a) debate between Webster and Hayne; (b) debate between Lincoln and Douglas; (c) noted instances of the influence of oratory in the early development of our nation.

### IX. September 24, 1896

121. (a) What was Columbus seeking when he sailed from Palos? (b) Give an account of his several voyages and (c) on a map locate, with name, the places where he landed.

122. Discuss the voyages of the Cabots as to (a) original object, (b) extent of explorations, (c) claims based on these explorations.

123. Write on the explorations of *two* of the fol-



following: (a) Ponce de Leon, (b) Balboa, (c) Cartier, (d) De Soto.

124. Give an account of the settlements made in the United States and Canada during the first quarter of the 17th century.

125. (a) Explain the New England confederacy and state its object. (b) What colonies were denied admission? (c) Why?

126. (a) What caused war between the English and the French colonies? (b) Describe one important event in *each* of the four wars.

127. (a) Describe the forms of government in the English colonies at the close of the French and Indian war. (b) Distinguish between crown colonies and charter colonies.

128. Give an account of (a) *two* laws and (b) *three* events which led up to the American revolution.

129. Describe in order of occurrence *three* decisive battles of the revolution and give an estimate of the importance of *each*.

130. Write biographic notes on five of the following: (a) Col. Pepperell, (b) James Otis, (c) Montgomery, (d) Greene, (e) Allen, (f) Stark, (g) Marion, (h) Wayne.

131. Give an account of (a) the northwest territory at the close of the revolution and its influence in holding the states together, (b) the formation of the federal constitution.

132. Write on President Washington's administration, covering (a) his election, (b) his cabinet, (c)

the various plans for raising money and paying debts, (d) the number of inhabitants in the country.

133. Give an account of *each* of the following; (a) causes of the second war with England, (b) burning of Washington.

134. Write on *three* of the following topics: (a) the acquisition of Florida, (b) the Missouri compromise, (c) La Fayette's last visit to America, (d) the introduction of railways.

135. (a) Mention in order of date *five* important battles of the great Civil war. (b) Describe the *two* deemed decisive.

*X. January 28, 1897*

136. Give an account of the early French settlements around the St. Lawrence (gulf and river). Illustrate by a map, locating the settlements.

137. (a) Distinguish between *pilgrim* and *puritan*. Give an account of the pilgrims, covering (b) their reasons for leaving England, (c) their wanderings, (d) their American colony.

138. Describe *one* prominent event in *each* of *two* of the following wars: (a) King William's, (b) Queen Anne's, (c) King George's, (d) French and Indian. (e) State the general character of these wars and the result of the *last*.

139. Show the condition of the colonies at the close of the French and Indian war, as to (a) population, (b) chief industries, (c) means of communication, (d) ability to carry on war, (e) feeling toward England.

140. Explain *five* causes that led the colonists to resist England.

141. Write on *two* of the following: (a) the first colonial congress, (b) the continental congress, (c) the articles of confederation.

142. Explain (a) the difficulties with France during John Adams' administration, (b) the alien and sedition laws.

143. (a) Explain the terms of the treaty with Mexico at the close of the Mexican war. (b) What was the Gadsden purchase?

144. Give an account of (a) the secession of South Carolina, (b) the organization of the *Confederate states*. (c) Contrast the course of Buchanan with that of Jackson concerning the threat of a state to resist the Union.

145. Give an account, covering circumstances and results, of *two* of the following battles: (a) Long Island, (b) Brandywine, (c) New Orleans, (d) Palo Alto, (e) Antietam.

146. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) Missouri compromise, (b) John Brown's raid, (c) attempt to found a monarchy in Mexico, (d) impeachment of Andrew Johnson, (e) circumstances under which Hayes became president.

147. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following: (a) Ponce de Leon (b) René de Laudonnière, (c) Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, (d) Gen. Joseph Warren, (e) Samuel Adams, (f) Count Rochambeau, (g) Robert Morris, (h) John Tyler.

148. Describe the consequences of the battle of

Saratoga as shown by the action of (a) England, (b) France.

149. Give an account of the treason of Arnold, covering (a) his grievances against congress, (b) his marriage, (c) his trial and reprimand, (d) correspondence with the British commander, (e) the West Point plot and its results.

150. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) military situation at the close of 1780, (b) conduct of Gen. Charles Lee at Monmouth, (c) Gates' southern campaign, (d) reasons for the gifts to Paul Jones by foreign governments, (e) capture of Stony Point.

#### *XI. March 25, 1897*

151. Mention *one* discoverer of lands in North America in behalf of *each* of the following countries: (a) England, (b) France, (c) Spain, (d) Holland. What territory was claimed by each country on account of such discovery?

152. (a) Who were the Huguenots? (b) Give an account of their early efforts to make settlements in America.

153. Mention and explain (a) *three* inducements that tended to bring settlers to the American colonies, (b) *two* difficulties that such settlers had to face.

154. Describe *one* of the following: (a) the social and political condition of the Virginia colony under the administration of Governor Berkeley, (b) Bacon's rebellion.

155. Write on *two* of the following points concerning the French and Indian war: (a) causes, (b)

one French victory, (c) one English victory, (d) banishment of the Acadians, (e) results of the war.

156. Give *two* reasons that led the colonies to declare their independence.

157. Give an account of the nullification acts of South Carolina, touching on (a) rights claimed by South Carolina as a state, (b) speeches of Hayne and Webster, (c) action of the president.

158. (a) What was the Kansas-Nebraska bill? (b) Give an account of the troubles in Kansas growing out of the passage of this measure.

159. Describe, as to circumstances and results, *two* of the following battles, and show why *each* of the two was important: (a) Trenton, (b) King's mountain, (c) Vera Cruz, (d) battle between the Constitution and the Guerrière.

160. Give an account of the war of the rebellion, covering (a) causes, (b) *one* important battle, (c) results of the war.

161. Give an account of *one* of the following: (a) Franklin's examination before the house of commons; (b) invention of the cotton gin and its effects; (c) acquisition of Florida; (d) panic of 1837; (e) Alabama claims.

162. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following: (a) John Carver, (b) La Salle, (c) Oglethorpe, (d) De Kalb, (e) Marion, (f) Sir Henry Clinton, (g) Henry Lee (Light-horse Harry), (h) Charles Sumner.

163. Give an account of the federal constitution, touching on (a) the need for it, (b) how it was made,



(c) *three* men prominent in the work, (d) adoption by states, (e) *two* important provisions.

164. Indicate by a map the location of *each* of the following: (a) James, Appomattox and Rapidan rivers, (b) Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg, Williamsburg, Yorktown.

165. (a) Describe Washington's plans and preparations for the battle of Yorktown. (b) Discuss the consequences of this battle.

### *XII. June 17, 1897*

166. State the principal evidences that America had been visited by Europeans before the first voyage of Columbus.

167. Give an account of the North American indians, covering the following points: (a) why they were called indians, (b) their personal appearance and leading characteristics, (c) their occupations and mode of life.

168. Give an account of *one* of the following: (a) *two* unsuccessful attempts of Englishmen to plant colonies in America, (b) the establishment of the first permanent English colony.

169. Mention the names of the first *two* settlements made by the Massachusetts Bay company. What was (a) the character of the settlers, (b) their chief reason for coming to America?

170. Show by a map the territory in what is now the United States claimed in 1640 by *each* of the following nations: (a) English, (b) French, (c) Spanish, (d) Dutch, (e) Swedish.

171. State the basis of the claim to American territory made by *each* of the nations mentioned in question 5.

172. Give an account of the Pennsylvania colony, touching on (a) the character of its founder, (b) the circumstances under which the lands for it were granted, (c) the chief object for which it was founded.

173. Give an account of the struggle between the French and the English for supremacy in America, covering (a) the extent and importance of the territory called New France, (b) the part taken by the indians, (c) the final contest and its results.

174. Explain (a) *three* principal causes that first led the colonies to resist English rule, (b) *two* immediate causes that led the colonies to declare their independence.

175. Show the special importance of each of *three* of the following battles: (a) Bunker Hill, (b) Long Island, (c) Trenton, (d) Oriskany, (e) Eutaw Springs.

176. Write on *two* of the following topics concerning the civil war: (a) organization of the confederate states, (b) relative condition of northern and southern states as to readiness for war, (c) effects of the blockade of the southern ports, (d) importance of Sherman's march through Georgia.

177. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following: (a) Miles Standish, (b) Roger Williams, (c) Marquette, (d) Samuel Adams, (e) Molly Pitcher, (f) Commodore Perry, (g) John Marshall, (h) Hen-

ry Clay, (i) Winfield Scott, (k) William H. Seward.

178. Give an account of the condition of the nation at the beginning of Washington's administration, as to (a) extent of settled territory, (b) aggregate population, (c) occupations of the people, (d) leading cities, (e) facilities for travel and communication.

179. (a) Give the name and official title of *each* of the members of Washington's cabinet and write (b) biographic notes on *three* of them.

180. (a) Describe in detail the measures adopted for building up the credit and paying the debts of the nation. (b) What were the chief points of difference between Jefferson and Hamilton regarding these measures?

### XIII. September 30, 1897

181. Give the names of *five* men who made early explorations on this continent after its discovery by Columbus, and state what particular part of the continent was explored by each.

182. Relate the circumstances attending the founding of *two* of the following colonies: (a) Maryland, (b) South Carolina, (c) Connecticut, (d) New Jersey.

183. Describe *three* forms of colonial government that existed prior to the revolutionary war.

184. (a) State the chief causes and mention *three* important events of the French and Indian war. (b) What territory did France lose in this war?

185. (a) By whom was the declaration of independence written? (b) Quote a sentence from it.

186. Give the location of *five* of the following and mention an important event of the revolutionary war connected with *each* of the five: (a) Faneuil hall, (b) Independence hall, (c) Ticonderoga, (d) Oriskany, (e) Valley Forge, (f) Tarrytown, (g) Newburg.

187. (a) What powers are possessed by the union under the constitution which the articles of confederation did not give? (b) For what reasons did some states hesitate to adopt the constitution?

188. Give an account of Jay's treaty, touching on (a) the circumstances that led to it, (b) the chief features of the treaty, (c) its reception in this country.

189. Relate the circumstances that led to *one* of the following famous utterances: (a) "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute." (b) "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

190. Give an account of the work of the American navy in the revolutionary war.

191. What differences between the people of the north and of the south as to (a) political beliefs, (b) industrial conditions and (c) social customs led to the secession of the southern states in 1860-61?

192. (a) Give an account of John Brown's raid and (b) state its effects on the people of the north and of the south.

193. Narrate (a) the causes and (b) the circumstances of the war with Tripoli.

194. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following: (a) Stephen Decatur, (b) George Fox, (c) John Ericsson, (d) General Herkimer, (e) Winfield Scott, (f) Horace Greeley, (g) Ralph Waldo Emerson.

195. Write on *one* of the following topics: (a) sources and causes of immigration, (b) ship-building in the United States, (c) origin and settlement of the Alabama claims.

#### XIV. *January 27, 1898*

196. By whom, in what year, and for what country was *each* of the following discovered: (a) Newfoundland, (b) Florida, (c) Pacific ocean, (d) St. Lawrence river, (e) Hudson river?

197. (a) Give an account of the adventures of Sir Francis Drake on the Pacific coast of America. (b) By what route did Drake return to England?

198. Give an account of the first settlement of the pilgrims in America, touching on (a) location, (b) date and (c) first agreement as to government. (d) Distinguish between puritans and separatists. (e) To which class did the pilgrims belong?

199. (a) Mention the *three* principal industries of the early New England settlers. (b) Explain how one of these industries brought the English colonists into conflict with the Dutch.

200. Write a sketch of Roger Williams showing (a) why he was banished from Massachusetts Bay colony, (b) his relations with the indians, (c) the dis-



tinguishing feature of the charter obtained by him from the King.

201. Write a sketch of the wars between the English colonists and the French based on the following outline: (a) general causes, (b) the circumstances that brought on the last struggle, (c) the final result.

202. (a) Mention *four* of the principal things that incited the American colonies to forcible resistance of the English government. (b) What was the original purpose of this resistance?

203. Give an account of the attitude and action of France regarding the revolutionary war in America.

204. (a) What were the *articles of confederation*? (b) In what respect were these articles defective?

205. Describe *two* important events in the administration of Jefferson showing the importance of each.

206. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) the beginning of representative government in America, (b) the circumstances that led to the treaty ceding Florida to the United States, (c) the cotton gin and its influence in American history, (d) the circumstances under which Hayes became president.

207. Write on *two* of the following topics concerning the American civil war: (a) events of the year before the war, (b) the radical change in naval warfare, (c) the circumstances and terms of Lee's surrender, (d) the questions settled by the war.

208. (a) Relate the circumstances under which Washington was called to take command of the army after his retirement from the presidency. (b) How was the expected war averted?

209. Give the substance of *each* of the following: (a) alien law, (b) sedition law, (c) the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions. State the reasons for the passing of these laws and resolutions.

210. (a) Write a biographic sketch of John Adams, paying special attention to his life and public services before his election to the presidency. (b) State the chief causes of his defeat for a second presidential term.

#### XV. *March 24, 1898*

211. Write on the discovery of America, mentioning (a) a 15th century invention that aided navigation, (b) Columbus' views regarding the shape and size of the earth, (c) the purpose of Columbus.

212. Give an account of the first permanent settlement formed in America by (a) the English, (b) the French.

213. Sketch the permanent settlement of the Carolinas as to (a) the first settlers, (b) *three* distinct classes of people that settled in Charleston, (c) why the two colonies were divided.

214. Write on the following matters relating to the French and Indian war: (a) the Ohio company and the French, (b) Washington's first campaign, (c) the final result of the war.

215. State *three* general causes and *two* direct causes of the revolutionary war.

216. (a) Mention *three* important battles of the revolution. (b) Which of these battles was most important? (c) Why?

217. Write on the finances of the revolution, touching on (a) foreign loans, (b) paper money, (c) services of Robert Morris.

218. State (a) *two* important causes and (b) *two* beneficial results of the war of 1812.

219. Write on African slavery in the United States, showing (a) how it was introduced, (b) why it became profitable in the south, (c) how it became a leading political question.

220. State the reconstruction policy of President Johnson.

221. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) the Gadsden purchase, (b) the Atlantic cable, (c) the first Pacific railway.

222. Mention *one* thing for which each of *five* of the following is noted: (a) Sebastian Cabot, (b) Cabrillo, (c) Menendez, (d) John Winthrop, (e) Hannah Dustin, (f) Henry Clay, (g) General Thomas.

223. Draw an outline map of the United States and on it delineate the Mississippi, Missouri and Columbia rivers, and the boundaries of the Louisiana purchase and the Oregon country.

224. Give the substance of the embargo act and show the reasons for (a) its passage, (b) its repeal.

225. Write on *two* of the following topics: (a) the expedition of Lewis and Clark, (b) why the 12th amendment to the constitution was made, (c) the character of Jefferson.

## XVI. June 16, 1898

226. (a) Give a brief account of the Cabots and of their explorations. (b) What claim was founded on these explorations?

227. (a) Sketch the circumstances that led to the first permanent European settlement on what is now United States territory. (b) What was the extent of European colonization in North America at the end of the 16th century?

228. Show how each of *five* of the following was identified with the exploration or settlement of the new world: (a) Cartier, (b) De Soto, (c) Ribault, (d) Frobisher, (e) Espejo, (f) Gosnold, (g) Champlain, (h) Hudson.

229. (a) What *two* countries made early settlements on the belt lying between the lands granted to the London company and those granted to the Plymouth company? (b) Outline the history of the two settlements.

230. Give an account of the following connected with the inter-colonial wars: (a) causes, (b) banishment of the Acadians, (c) the decisive battle and its results.

231. Mention *five* grievances set forth in the declaration of independence.

232. Give an account of the work of the second continental congress.

233. Give an account of *two* of the following and mention the administration in which they occurred:

(a) the whiskey rebellion, (b) Wayne's campaign against the indians, (c) the Jay treaty.

234. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) origin and significance of Mason and Dixon's line, (b) the development of the national flag, (c) the Missouri compromise, (d) how California became a state of the Union.

235. Write on *two* of the following topics: (a) the Kansas-Nebraska bill, (b) the contests between the friends and opponents of slavery in Kansas and in congress, (c) the appearance of a new political party in 1856, (d) the political campaign of 1860, (e) secession of South Carolina.

236. Mention (a) *three* important battles of the civil war and (b) give an account of *one* of them.

237. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) the war with the Sioux indians and the death of Custer, (b) the presidential succession law, (c) one important event in the administration of Benjamin Harrison.

238. (a) State the *three* principal grievances set forth in Madison's message as sufficient reasons for declaring war against England. (b) Mention *two* statesmen who urged the administration to recommend war.

239. (a) Give an account of the battle of New Orleans and state its result. (b) What was the moral effect of this battle?

240. Show how the United States was affected by the war of 1812, as to (a) standing among nations,



(b) domestic relations, (c) new industries, (d) commerce, (e) improvement of internal communications.

*XVII. September 29, 1898*

241. Mention *five* places on the mainland of North America where attempts were made by Europeans to plant colonies before the year 1600. Mention the nation by which each attempt was made and state the result in each case.

242. (a) Give an account of the first permanent English settlement in the present limits of the United States. (b) Mention, with location of settlement, *three* other nations that planted colonies in America during the first half of the 17th century.

243. Give an account of the wars between the French and English in America, showing (a) general causes, (b) special causes of the last war, (c) comparative strength of the French and English colonies, (d) final result of the struggle.

244. Give an account of *five* acts or events that embittered the colonies against England and led them toward rebellion.

245. Mention *five* important battles of the revolution, showing why each was important.

246. Describe the government of the united colonies during the revolutionary period.

247. (a) Give an account of George Rogers Clark's expedition in the west and show why the result was important. (b) Describe briefly the ordinance of 1787.

248. Outline the measures adopted early in Wash-

ington's administration (a) to meet the expenses of the government and (b) to establish the national credit.

249. (a) What troubles with France arose in John Adams' administration? (b) How were these troubles finally settled?

250. (a) What changes of sentiment in regard to taxing imports took place in the north and in the south between 1814 and 1835? (b) What tariff troubles occurred in Jackson's administration?

251. Give an account of the annexation of Texas, showing (a) how Texas acquired independence, (b) the political discussion regarding the admission of Texas to the Union.

252. Mention *five* provisions of the omnibus bill.

253. State briefly the causes of the civil war.

254. Sketch the development and important services of the American navy from 1775 to the present time.

255. (a) Give the number of states in the Union and (b) mention the last *four* states admitted.

### XVIII. January 26, 1899

256. For what is each of *five* of the following noted: (a) John Cabot, (b) Vespucci, (c) Balboa, (d) Champlain, (e) Ribault, (f) Marquette, (g) Raleigh?

257. Mention *five* European nations that planted colonies in North America and a permanent settlement made by each.

258. Describe the beginnings of New England,

covering (a) Gosnold's expedition, (b) the Mayflower expedition and its results.

259. Describe the *three* forms of government existing in the English colonies at the close of the wars with the French.

260. Show how the wars with the French tended to prepare the English colonies to gain their independence.

261. Show the effect on the cause of American independence of *each* of the following battles: (a) Bunker Hill, (b) Long Island, (c) Trenton, (d) Saratoga.

262. (a) Give the names and the leading principles of *two* political parties during Washington's administration. With which party was (b) John Adams identified? (c) Jefferson? (d) Hamilton? (e) Madison?

263. (a) Give an account of the explorations of Lewis and Clark, and (b) state *two* important results of their expedition.

264. Write on railways in the United States, including (a) breaking ground for the first railway, (b) the first American locomotive, (c) the first New York railway, (d) growth.

265. (a) State the causes and (b) give in detail the results of the war with Mexico.

266. (a) Mention the events that led directly to the civil war and (b) state *two* important questions settled by this war.

267. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) the ordinance of 1787, (b) how Dr. Marcus Whit-

man saved Oregon, (c) the blockade during the civil war, (d) the Pan-American congress.

268. Give an account of the acquisition of territory during Monroe's administration, showing (a) circumstances and events that led to it, (b) the *three* chief conditions of the treaty.

269. (a) What is the *Monroe doctrine*? (b) Why was it proclaimed? (c) What was England's attitude toward it? (d) Why?

270. Write on the Missouri compromise as to (a) movement of population, (b) causes of sectional differences regarding slavery, (c) the southern and the northern view as to extending slavery westward, (d) the conditions of the compromise.

### XIX. March 30, 1899

271. Give reasons for the expedition of Columbus, touching on (a) trade of Genoa and Venice with the east and its interruptions, (b) why he sailed west from Palos.

272. (a) Describe the trials of the colony at Jamestown. (b) State the qualities necessary to success as a pioneer.

273. (a) Mention *three* colonies that welcomed settlers without regard to religious beliefs, and (b) state the effect of this policy.

274. Write on *one* of the following topics: (a) Braddock's expedition and its results, (b) the capture of Quebec.

275. State *two* advantages possessed by (a) the

colonists in the revolutionary war, (b) the British in the revolutionary war.

276. Write a biographic sketch of about 75 words on *one* of the following: (a) Franklin, (b) Washington, (c) Hamilton.

277. (a) State *two* causes of the war of 1812. (b) In what portions of the United States was this war most severely felt?

278. (a) Mention the names of *three* new states admitted during the administrations of Madison and Monroe, and (b) state what new territory was acquired within the same period.

279. Describe the following causes leading to the civil war: (a) fugitive slave law, (b) Dred Scott decision, (c) complaints of the south, (d) complaints of the north, (e) the free-soil party.

280. Write on *one* of the following: (a) capture of New Orleans in 1862, (b) Lee's invasions of the north.

281. Give an account of *each* of the following: (a) the Atlantic cable, (b) how Hayes became president.

282. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following: (a) James Otis, (b) Patrick Henry, (c) Samuel Adams, (d) Robert Morris, (e) Daniel Boone, (f) Francis Marion, (g) Miles Standish, (h) Anthony Wayne.

283. (a) What charge was made against Adams on account of the chief member of his cabinet? (b) State the views of Adams regarding internal improvements.

284. Describe the tariff views held (a) by



Adams; (b) by Jackson. (c) What section of the country generally shared Jackson's tariff views? (d) Explain.

285. (a) What action was taken by South Carolina in regard to the tariff laws of 1828 and 1832? (b) How did Jackson meet the action of South Carolina? (c) Give reasons for his course.

XX. June 15, 1899

286. Show how the growth of the United States has been affected by the river systems and the great lakes.

287. (a) Give the names of *two* famous American authors who have written about the indians. (b) Describe indian warfare.

288. Give the name of a man connected with the settlement of each of *five* of the following: (a) Plymouth, (b) Quebec, (c) Boston, (d) Jamestown, (e) Philadelphia, (f) St. Augustine, (g) Georgia, (h) Kentucky, (i) Rhode Island.

289. Describe by drawing or otherwise *two* of the following: (a) blockhouse, (b) stockade, (c) canoe.

290. Show why Franklin's plan for a union of the colonies (a) was proposed, (b) was not adopted.

291. (a) Explain the stamp act of 1765. (b) Show how it was received.

292. (a) Mention *three* military operations in New England in 1775 and 1776, and (b) give an account of *one* of them.

293. State *two* ways by which the continental congress obtained money to carry on the war.

294. Show by a map or otherwise the location and extent of the first *two* accessions to the territory of the United States.

295. (a) Give the chief provision of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and (b) state the results of the passage of this bill.

296. Show the importance of the capture of Vicksburg to the cause of the union.

297. Write a biographic sketch (about 75 words) of *one* of the following: (a) Clay, (b) Lincoln, (c) Tilden.

298. (a) Give an account of the financial panic of 1837 and (b) state *three* results of this panic.

299. Give an account of the rise of the antislavery party as to (a) leaders, (b) antislavery riots, (c) denial of the right of petition, (d) presidential nominations.

300. (a) By whom and why was the annexation of Texas favored? (b) Give an account of the political struggle caused by this question of annexation and (c) state the results.

### XXI. September 28, 1899

301. What territory of the American continent was explored by *each* of the following: (a) Columbus, (b) Ponce de Leon, (c) De Soto, (d) La Salle, (e) Cartier?

302. (a) Give an account of the first two permanent settlements made by the French on the American continent. (b) What other European settlements existed in America at this time?

303. Sketch the early history of Maryland, touching on (a) settlement, (b) charter, (c) dissensions in the colony.

304. Give the location of *each* of the following and connect each with the history of the intercolonial wars: (a) Fort Duquesne, (b) Louisburg, (c) Schenectady, (d) Acadia, (e) Fort Ticonderoga.

305. (a) Under what circumstances was negro slavery introduced into the English colonies? (b) Why did slavery grow in the south and decline in the north?

306. (a) What state of feeling existed between England and her colonies at the close of the French and Indian war? (b) Mention *four* causes that tended to change this feeling.

307. (a) Describe the campaign near Philadelphia in 1777, and (b) state the effect of this campaign on each of the opposing armies.

308. (a) Describe by map or otherwise the boundaries of the United States as fixed by the treaty with England in 1783, and (b) show the location of the northwest territory.

309. State the principal features of Hamilton's plan for establishing and maintaining the financial credit of the United States.

310. Mention *five* acquisitions of territory by the United States prior to the civil war, giving the approximate location of each acquisition.

311. Describe briefly the events connected with the civil war from Lincoln's election to the battle of Bull Run.

312. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following: (a) Stonewall Jackson, (b) Ulysses S. Grant, (c) Philip Sheridan, (d) Jefferson Davis, (e) Robert E. Lee, (f) William H. Seward, (g) George B. McClellan.

313. (a) State the attitude of England toward the confederate states. Give an account of (b) the Trent affair, (c) the Alabama dispute.

314. Write on *one* of the following: (a) reconstruction of the south, (b) civil service reform, (c) the World's Columbian exposition.

315. Give an account (not exceeding 150 words) of the Spanish-American war.

### XXII. January 25, 1900

316. State the basis of the claim of *each* of the following to territory in America: (a) English, (b) French, (c) Dutch.

317. Mention (a) *two* motives of the English government in planting colonies in America, (b) *two* principal causes of emigration to America in the colonial period.

318. (a) Give an account of the New England confederation and state its object. (b) What colonies were denied admission? (c) Why?

319. State (a) the chief causes and (b) the final results of the wars between the English and the French in America.

320. Mention (a) *two* laws and (b) *three* events that led to the American revolution.

321. Show (a) why the French aided the United

States during the revolution, (b) how the alliance with France aided the revolutionary cause.

322. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) war with Tripoli, (b) Louisiana purchase, (c) Ashburton treaty.

323. Trace the growth of the cotton industry in the United States, showing its effects on negro slavery.

324. Write a biographic sketch of *one* of the following: (a) Hamilton, (b) Daniel Webster, (c) Grant.

325. (a) Give an account of John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry and (b) show how this raid affected the public sentiment of the country.

326. Mention *three* important battles of the civil war. Explain why each was important.

327. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following: (a) Roger Williams, (b) Cotton Mather, (c) John Marshall, (d) Oliver H. Perry, (e) Samuel F. B. Morse, (f) Stephen A. Douglas, (g) Philip H. Sheridan.

328. (a) Give an account of the boundary dispute with Mexico and state its consequences. (b) Give the terms of the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo.

329. (a) Give the circumstances that led to the formation of the free-soil party. (b) What was the *Wilmot proviso*?

330. Sketch the history of the Oregon country, covering (a) early explorations and settlements, (b) boundary disputes with England, (c) Oregon treaty.



*XXII. January 25, 1900.*

331. Give an account of the explorations of *two* of the following: (a) The Cabots, (b) Cartier, (c) Balboa, (d) Hudson, (e) Marquette.

332. (a) Describe the early attempts of the Huguenots to make settlements in America. (b) State the causes of their failure.

333. (a) Show by map or otherwise the territory on the American continent controlled by the French and English respectively in the middle of the 18th century. (b) State *two* causes of war between the English colonists and the French colonists.

334. Describe England's American colonial policy in the 18th century in regard to (a) trade, (b) manufactures, (c) taxation. What was the immediate result of this policy?

335. Describe the events resulting in the surrender at Yorktown.

336. (a) What were the articles of confederation? (b) Mention *two* leading particulars in which these articles were defective, and (c) show what was done to form "a more perfect union."

337. (a) What action was taken under Washington's administration regarding the debts incurred during the revolution? (b) By whose advice was this policy adopted?

338. State (a) the chief cause and (b) *three* results of the war of 1812.

339. Mention the successive steps by which the

United States obtained its territory west of the Mississippi river.

340. Mention *three* great enterprises by which travel and trade between the east and the west were aided during the administration of John Quincy Adams.

341. Outline the events of the first year of the civil war.

342. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following: (a) John Ericsson, (b) Daniel Boone, (c) John Carver, (d) Jonathan Edwards, (e) Patrick Henry, (f) Lafayette, (g) Longfellow, (h) Pocahontas.

343. (a) What great political and social questions agitated the country when Taylor became president? State the attitude on these questions of *each* of the following: (b) Clay, (c) Webster, (d) Seward, (e) Stephen A. Douglas.

344. Show the effects on public opinion of the publication of (a) *Uncle Tom's cabin* and (b) Helper's *Impending crisis*; of (c) the assault on Senator Sumner.

345. Give an account of the following connected with the struggle between freedom and slavery in Kansas: (a) squatter sovereignty, (b) the border war, (c) the Topeka convention.

#### XXIV. June 14, 1900

346. Describe *one* of the following: (a) the first voyage of Columbus to America, (b) De Soto's expedition.

347. (a) Mention *two* facts that show the religious

intolerance of the Massachusetts Bay colony and (b) state *two* effects of this intolerance on the settlement of New England.

348. State, with reference to the settlement of Pennsylvania, (a) purpose of its founder, (b) kind of government established, (c) results of the "great treaty."

349. (a) Show the importance of Fort Duquesne in the French and Indian war. (b) Describe an expedition against this fort.

350. State (a) the purpose of the stamp act, (b) *one* reason why the colonists thought the stamp act unjust.

351. (a) Show the importance of the control of the Hudson river in the war of the revolution. (b) Describe an attempt of the British to get control of this river.

352. Give *three* reasons that were urged for the adoption of the federal constitution.

353. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) the alien and sedition laws, (b) Eli Whitney's invention and its results, (c) the Louisiana purchase.

354. Show the effect in the civil war of (a) the blockade, (b) the opening of the Mississippi, (c) Sherman's march to the sea.

355. Write on *two* of the following: (a) development of the new south, (b) first Pacific railway, (c) purchase of Alaska.

356. Give (a) *two* causes and (b) *two* important results of the Spanish-American war.

357. Write biographic notes on *five* of the follow-

ing: (a) Francis Marion, (b) Thomas McDonough, (c) Cyrus H. McCormick, (d) Oliver H. Perry, (e) William H. Prescott, (f) Alexander H. Stephens, (g) Tecumseh.

358. (a) Give an account of the Dred Scott decision and (b) show how it affected an important provision of the Missouri compromise. (c) State the effect of this decision on political parties in the north.

359. State (a) *one* immediate cause and (b) *one* remote cause of the secession of South Carolina. (c) What preparations for war were made by the south in Buchanan's administration?

360. (a) Mention the states that seceded during Buchanan's administration. (b) Show what was done by these states to establish a new government.

XXV. *September 26, 1900*

361. State (a) *two* motives that led early explorers to visit the new world, (b) *two* results of early explorations.

362. Connect an important event with *each* of the following: (a) John Cabot, (b) Cortez, (c) La Salle, (d) Magellan, (e) Ponce de Leon.

363. (a) Describe the personal appearance and the mode of life of the North American Indians. (b) Mention the principal tribes of Indians that inhabited New York.

364. Give an account of the settlement of each of *two* of the following: (a) Georgia, (b) Maryland, (c) Rhode Island.

365. What were the leading industries in colonial times in (a) New England, (b) New York, (c) Virginia?

366. State (a) *two* causes of dispute between the English and the French colonists in North America, (b) *one* advantage gained by the English colonists from the intercolonial wars.

367. Explain *two* of the following: (a) navigation acts, (b) stamp act, (c) declaratory act, (d) mutiny act.

368. Mention the battle of the revolution that gave the British possession of (a) New York city, (b) Philadelphia. (c) Describe *one* of the battles mentioned.

369. Write on *two* of the following connected with Washington's administrations: (a) first inauguration, (b) an important financial measure, (c) admission of new states.

370. Give an account of *one* of the following: (a) industrial changes caused by the war of 1812, (b) the completion and importance of the Erie canal.

371. State immediate and remote results of the annexation of Texas.

372. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) services of New York state in the civil war, (b) draft riots, (c) Atlantic cable.

373. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following: (a) Sir Edmund Andros, (b) James Fenimore Cooper, (c) John Jay, (d) Pontiac, (e) William H. Seward, (f) William T. Sherman, (g) David Wilmot.



374. (a) State the principal provisions of the treaty between the United States and Spain (1898).

(b) Who has power to make treaties for the United States?

375. Classify the following acts as legislative, executive, judicial: (a) alien and sedition laws, (b) admission of Missouri, (c) specie circular, (d) fugitive slave law, (e) Dred Scott decision, (f) emancipation proclamation.

*XXVI. January 23, 1901*

376. Connect an important fact of American history with each of *five* of the following: (a) Amerigo Vespucci, (b) Sir Francis Drake, (c) Sir Walter Raleigh, (d) John Smith, (e) Miles Standish, (f) Peter Minuit, (g) Roger Williams.

377. Define *or* explain, with reference to Indian life, *five* of the following: (a) wigwam, (b) scalp-lock, (c) wampum, (d) totem, (e) moccasin, (f) death-song, (g) running the gantlet.

378. (a) Mention the European nations that claimed territory in New York. (b) Explain the consequences of Champlain's attacks on the Iroquois.

379. Give an account of the Plymouth settlement, covering (a) purpose of the settlers in coming to America, (b) kind of government established, (c) hardships endured.

380. State the purpose and an important result of each of *two* of the following: (a) stamp act congress, (b) committees of correspondence, (c) declaration of independence.

381. (a) Mention *two* important battles of the revolution that were fought in New York state and (b) give an account of *one* of them.

382. Give the names of the 13 original states.

383. Describe by map or otherwise the northwest territory, showing the states that have been formed from it.

384. Write on *one* of the following: (a) Jay's treaty with England and its results, (b) invasions of New York state in the war of 1812.

385. Describe *two* routes of travel from the Atlantic states westward that were much used before rail-ways were built.

386. (a) Mention *three* events that indicated ill feeling in regard to slavery before the civil war. (b) Give an account of *one* of the events mentioned.

387. Show the importance in the civil war of *two* of the following: (a) defeat of the Merrimac, (b) battle of Antietam, (c) capture of Vicksburg.

388. Write on *two* of the following: (a) assassination of Garfield, (b) resources of Alaska, (c) annexation of the Hawaiian islands.

389. Mention (a) the departments of government that were established by the constitution, (b) *two* duties of the president of the United States.

390. State briefly how a United States law is made.            XXVII.    *March 27, 1901*

391. Write on *two* of the following: (a) origin of the name America, (b) England's claim to North America, (c) the discovery of the Pacific.

392. Mention (a) *three* traits of character and (b) *two* religious beliefs of the North American Indians.

393. (a) What portions of New York state were first settled by the Dutch? (b) State the approximate location of a settlement made in New York by the Germans.

394. Give an account of the settlement of Maryland, touching on (a) name and purpose of its founder, (b) the toleration act, (c) Clayborne's rebellion.

395. Describe the trade of the American colonies prior to the revolution, including a mention of *three* important articles (a) exported, (b) imported.

396. State the circumstances that led to (a) the battle of Princeton, (b) Sullivan's expedition (1779).

397. (a) Mention *two* important events that occurred in Jefferson's administration and (b) give an account of *one* of them.

398. State in regard to travel in the United States (a) means used by early settlers, (b) an improvement made before 1800, (c) *two* improvements introduced between 1800 and 1850.

399. Write on *one* of the following: (a) the anti-slavery leaders of New York, (b) the discovery of gold in California and the results of the discovery.

400. Write brief biographies of *two* of the following: (a) Lafayette, (b) Andrew Jackson, (c) Cyrus W. Field.

401. Mention (a) *two* remote causes and (b) *two* immediate causes of the civil war.

402. (a) Define impeachment. (b) By whom are impeachments (c) made, (d) tried? (e) What president of the United States was tried on impeachment charges?

403. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) the Alabama claims, (b) the Ku-Klux Klan, (c) Greater New York, (d) the part taken by New York in the Spanish war.

404. Connect an important event in American history with each of *five* of the following places: (a) Kingston, (b) Newburgh, (c) Oswego, (d) Palmyra, (e) Plattsburg, (f) Tappan, (g) Ticonderoga, (h) Tarrytown, (i) White Plains.

405. (a) How are members of the cabinet chosen? (b) Mention the official titles and general duties of *three* cabinet officers.

#### XXVIII. June 19, 1901

406. (a) Describe *two* trade routes between Europe and Asia in the 15th century and (b) show why other routes were sought.

407. (a) What portions of New York were inhabited by Algonquins? Show the attitude of the Algonquins in New York and New Jersey toward (b) the Iroquois, (c) the early Dutch settlers.

408. (a) Describe Raleigh's attempts to settle Virginia and state (b) the immediate results, (c) a remote result.

409. Write on *one* of the following: (a) effects of the French and Indian wars on the colonies, (b)

important events in Governor Dongan's administration.

410. (a) Mention *two* colonial congresses that met prior to 1775 and (b) state what was done by each.

411. Give an account of the sufferings of New York in the revolution, covering (a) battles fought in the state, (b) hostile invasions, (c) duration of the British occupation of New York city and vicinity.

412. Mention and explain *two* difficulties encountered by the government of the United States from 1783 to 1789.

413. Show the effect on the growth of slavery of (a) the cultivation of tobacco, (b) the ordinance of 1787, (c) the growing of cotton.

414. Write on *one* of the following: (a) the battle of Lake Champlain (1814), (b) the anti-rent troubles, (c) the origin of the free-soil party.

415. Give a brief account of the territorial gains made by the United States between 1812 and 1870.

416. Mention *three* important naval engagements in the civil war and state a result of each.

417. Give an account of *one* of the following: (a) the Pacific railways, (b) the battle of Manila bay, (c) the formation of Greater New York.

418. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following: (a) George Rogers Clark, (b) De Witt Clinton, (c) George Armstrong Custer, (d) James Buchanan Eads, (e) Robert Fulton, (f) Alexander Hamilton, (g) Elias Howe, (h) George Gordon Meade.

419. Define or explain *five* of the following: (a)



census, (b) copyright, (c) counterfeiting, (d) patent, (e) privateer, (f) treason, (g) treaty, (h) veto.

420. State in regard to the justices of the supreme court of the United States (a) method of appointment, (b) term of office. (c) Who was the first chief justice?

XXIX. *September 25, 1901*

421. Explain why the invention of the mariner's compass aided the discovery and exploration of the new world.

422. Give an account of the settlement of New York by the Dutch, covering (a) the purpose of the first settlers, (b) the location of the first *two* settlements, (c) the introduction of the patroon system.

423. Give an account of the settlement of *one* of the following: (a) Rhode Island, (b) Kentucky.

424. Write on *one* of the following connected with the French and Indian wars; (a) the attack on Schenectady, (b) the first capture of Louisburg, (c) the Albany congress (1754).

425. Mention (a) *two* colleges in the United States that were founded before the revolution, giving the location of each, (b) a colony that established elementary schools by law.

426. (a) What was the stamp act (1765)? (b) Explain why the repeal of the stamp act did not pacify the colonists. ✓

427. Write on *one* of the following: (a) the battle of Long Island and its results, (b) Arnold's treason.

428. Give an account of the boyhood and youthful training of George Washington.

429. Mention the first *five* presidents of the United States and connect an important event with the administration of each.

430. (a) Show why the admission of Missouri caused dispute. (b) State the terms of the Missouri compromise.

431. Show the importance in the civil war of *two* of the following: (a) the capture of forts Henry and Donelson, (b) the battle of Antietam, (c) the emancipation proclamation, (d) the capture of Atlanta.

432. Mention the territorial gains made by the United States since the civil war and state how each was acquired.

433. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following: (a) Samuel Adams, (b) Ethan Allen, (c) Alexander Graham Bell, (d) General Braddock, (e) Nathan Hale, (f) Francis S. Key, (g) Dred Scott, (h) Harriet Beecher Stowe.

434. (a) What department of government has charge of the United States census? (b) How often and for what purposes is the United States census taken?

435. State the qualifications for the presidency of the United States as regards (a) age, (b) birth, (c) residence.

*XXX. January 29, 1902*

436. Give an account of the first voyage of Columbus to America, covering (a) purpose, (b) discouragements, (c) results.

437. Give a brief account of the discovery of *two* of the following: (a) Florida, (b) the Mississippi, (c) the St. Lawrence.

438. Show how New York came into the possession of the English.

439. Describe the difficulties and perils of the early settlers of *one* of the following: (a) Jamestown, (b) Plymouth.

440. Show (a) how negro slavery began in the colonies, (b) why slavery increased more rapidly in the south than in the north.

441. Draw a map of that section of New York most exposed to invasion during the French and Indian wars and on it give the location, with name, of each of *two* important forts.

442. Define or explain *two* of the following: (a) writs of assistance, (b) declaratory act, (c) committees of correspondence, (d) Boston port bill.

443. Mention, as notably connected with the revolution, (a) *two* political leaders, (b) *three* American generals, (c) *one* English statesman who favored the colonists, (d) *two* foreigners who gave substantial aid, (e) *one* naval commander, (f) *one* financier.

444. (a) What event forced England to grant independence to the colonies? (b) State the boundaries of the United States as fixed by the treaty of 1783.

445. Mention the important wars in which the United States engaged between 1783 and 1860. Give the general cause and *one* important result of each war.

446. State the circumstances that led to the an-

nexation of each of *two* of the following: (a) Florida, (b) Texas, (e) Hawaii.

447. Write on *two* of the following: (a) the battle of Gettysburg, (b) Lincoln's assassination, (c) results of the civil war.

448. Compare the methods of travel and transportation in colonial days with those of the present time.

449. Who has power under the constitution to (a) command the army and navy, (b) admit new states, (c) make treaties, (d) declare war? (e) Distinguish between congress and the house of representatives.

450. (a) Mention *three* things that the constitution forbids states to do. (b) Give a reason for *one* of these prohibitions.

### XXXI. March 24, 1902

451. What was generally believed before the discovery of America in regard to (a) the shape of the earth, (b) the size of the earth? (c) Show how *one* of these beliefs was a hindrance to Columbus.

452. Draw a map of New York state and on it show, with name, the location of *two* Dutch settlements.

453. State how *two* of the following aided the settlement of the American colonies: (a) John Winthrop, (b) Cecil Calvert (Lord Baltimore), (c) William Penn, (d) James Oglethorpe.

454. Write on *one* of the following topics: (a)

the purchase of Manhattan island, (b) the troubles of Peter Stuyvesant.

455. (a) State *one* frequent cause of trouble between the English colonists and the Indians. (b) Why were the Indians of central New York hostile to the French?

456. Give an account of a public service rendered by Benjamin Franklin (a) before the revolution, (b) during the revolution, (c) after the revolution.

457. Arrange in the order of occurrence the following: (a) battle of Lexington, (b) stamp act, (c) Boston port bill, (d) Boston tea-party, (e) battle of Long Island.

458. (a) Distinguish between battle and campaign. (b) Mention *three* campaigns of the revolution and an important result of each.

459. Mention and explain *two* benefits derived from the adoption of the constitution of the United States.

460. Relate the circumstances that led to the purchase of Louisiana.

461. State in regard to the Erie canal (a) its purpose, (b) its chief promoter, (c) its benefits to New York state and the west.

462. (a) Mention an important event of Jackson's administrations. (b) Show the importance of the event mentioned.

463. Write on *two* of the following: (a) the emancipation proclamation, (b) the Haymarket riot in Chicago, (c) the assassination of President McKinley.



464. Show how *each* of the following is chosen and state the term of office of each: (a) United States senator, (b) member of the house of representatives.

465. Mention the department, executive, legislative or judicial, which has charge of *each* of the following: (a) selection of post-masters, (b) levying taxes, (c) trials for treason, (d) pardons for offenses against the United States, (e) fixing a standard of weights and measures.

XXXII. June 18, 1902

466. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following: (a) Champlain, (b) Coronado, (c) Cortez, (d) Sir Francis Drake, (e) La Salle, (f) Magellan, (g) Verrazano.

467. Mention *three* European nations that made settlements in North America and give the location of the first permanent settlement made by each.

468. Describe the settlement of *one* of the following: (a) Pennsylvania, (b) Rhode Island, (c) Georgia.

469. Give an account of *two* instances in which early settlers were greatly aided by the Indians.

470. Describe by drawing or otherwise *two* of the following: (a) blockhouse, (b) spinning-wheel, (c) colonial fireplace, (d) snow-shoe.

471. (a) Mention *three* events that may be regarded as causes of the Revolution. (b) Give an account of *one* event mentioned.

472. Write on *two* of the following topics relating to the Revolution: (a) the capture of Ticonderoga,

(b) the death of Nathan Hale, (c) the burning of Kingston.

473. Show how the surrender of Burgoyne was connected with (a) the battle of Bennington, (b) the battle of Oriskany.

474. (a) What departments of government established by the Constitution were not provided for in the Articles of Confederation? (b) Why were these departments found necessary?

475. Mention an important event in the administration of *each* of the following: (a) Jefferson, (b) Monroe, (c) John Quincy Adams. (d) Show the importance of *one* event mentioned.

476. Mention the American who is entitled to most credit for *each* of the following: (a) steamboat, (b) sewing-machine, (c) telegraph, (d) Atlantic cable, (e) telephone.

477. Give an account of Sherman's march to the sea, covering (a) purpose, (b) route chosen, (c) *three* important results.

478. Relate important circumstances that led to the recent war with Spain.

479. Sketch the life of *one* of the following: (a) De Witt Clinton, (b) Ulysses S. Grant, (c) William McKinley.

480. (a) What is a veto? (b) How may a bill that has been vetoed become a law?

XXXIII. September 24, 1902

481. Give an account of a noted exploration of

North America made in the service of (a) France, (b) England.

482. Describe the mode of life of the North American Indians, covering (a) habitations, (b) occupations.

483. Give an account of the Massachusetts Bay colony, touching on (a) purpose, (b) principal leaders, (c) principal settlements.

484. Mention *two* important military expeditions of the French and Indian wars and show the purpose of each expedition.

485. (a) Distinguish between charter colony and royal colony. (b) What special advantage was possessed by charter colonies?

486. State in regard to American colonial trade (a) *two* restrictions made by England, (b) an illegal practice that became common in the colonies.

487. (a) Mention as connected with the Revolution *five* important events that occurred in New York state. (b) Give an account of *one* event mentioned.

448. Give an account of the First Continental Congress, showing (a) why it was summoned, (b) where it met, (c) what it did.

489. Show by map or otherwise the location in New York state of (a) *three* places that were invaded in the War of 1812, (b) *two* cities whose growth was largely promoted by the Erie canal.

490. Mention an important event connected with the administration of *each* of the following: (a) Van Buren, (b) Polk, (c) Buchanan. Show the importance of each event mentioned.

491. State *one* important result of *each* of the following: (a) the invention of the cotton-gin, (b) the invention of the reaper, (c) the introduction of railways.

492. Mention and explain *two* important causes of the Civil War.

493. State in regard to the Alabama claims (a) origin, (b) importance, (c) terms of settlement.

494. Why are states forbidden by the Constitution to (a) engage in war, (b) make treaties, (c) coin money?

495. Mention and explain *three* duties of the president of the United States.

#### XXXIV.    *January 28, 1902*

496. (a) Give *two* reasons why Columbus wished to find a new route to India. (b) Show why the discoveries of Columbus at first disappointed the Spaniards.

497. Describe the character of the North American Indian as it appeared in (a) peace, (b) war.

498. Write biographic notes on *five* of the following: (a) Cecil Calvert, (b) Massasoit, (c) Peter Minuit, (d) William Penn, (e) Pocahontas, (f) Governor Winthrop, (g) Roger Williams.

499. Describe the settlement of New Netherlands, touching on (a) previous explorations, (b) purpose of the early settlers, (c) kind of government established.

500. Mention a colony that before the Revolution

engaged largely in (a) fishing, (b) fur trading, (c) commerce, (d) tobacco raising, (e) rice growing.

501. Write on *two* of the following relating to the colonial history of New York: (a) the First General Assembly, (b) the burning of Schenectady, (c) Jacob Leisler's rebellion.

502. Give an account of the public services of George Washington prior to the Revolution.

503. Distinguish between the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution. (b) When was the Constitution adopted?

504. Mention as connected with the War of 1812 (a) *three* important American victories, (b) *two* serious American disasters. (c) Give an account of one event mentioned.

505. Arrange the following in chronologic order with reference to their administrations: (a) Lincoln, (b) Grant, (c) John Quincy Adams, (d) Andrew Jackson, (e) John Adams. Connect *one* important event with each administration.

506. Show the importance of *two* of the following in the Civil War: (a) the first battle of Bull Run, (b) the capture of New Orleans, (c) the capture of Atlanta.

507. Show how *each* of the following was acquired: (a) Oregon, (b) Alaska, (c) Porto Rico.

508. Give an account of the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

509. Define or explain *five* of the following: (a) Congress, (b) electoral college, (c) Emancipation



Proclamation, (d) impeachment, (e) legislation, (f) suffrage, (g) treaty.

510. (a) What important duty is performed by the vice-president? (b) Mention *three* vice-presidents who have succeeded to the presidency through the death of the president.

XXXV. *March 25, 1903*

511. Give an account of an important exploration of each of *two* of the following: (a) Magellan, (b) Henry Hudson, (c) Adrian Block.

512. Mention the first permanent settlement made within the present boundaries of the United States by (a) Spain, (b) England. Give the location and the approximate date of each.

513. Give *two* reasons why early European settlements in North America were generally made on or near the coast.

514. Write on *one* of the following: (a) customs and mode of life of the Dutch settlers in New Amsterdam, (b) Champlain's attack on the Iroquois and its results.

515. (a) Mention *two* American colonies that had the right to elect their own governors. (b) What important colony was deprived of this right in the reign of Charles 2? (c) Give reasons.

516. Explain the circumstances under which *two* of the following were uttered: (a) "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles 1 his Cromwell, and George 3 may profit by their example," (b) "This meeting can do nothing more to save the country," (c) "I regret

only that I have but one life to give to my country."

517. (a) Mention *three* battles of the Revolution that were commanded by Washington. (b) Give an account of *one* battle mentioned.

518. (a) Mention *five* states that have been formed from the Louisiana purchase. (b) Why did the possession of New Orleans become important to the United States?

519. What section of the United States was much opposed to the War of 1812? Give reasons.

520. State the provisions of the Missouri Compromise in regard to slavery.

521. Define or explain *two* of the following: (a) fugitive slave law, (b) Dred Scott Decision, (c) underground railroad.

522. Give an account of *one* of the following: (a) draft riot in New York city, (b) Lincoln's *Gettysburg Address*, (c) the capture of Richmond.

523. Sketch the life of *one* of the following: (a) Philip Schuyler, (b) William H. Seward, (c) Peter Cooper.

524. State with reference to the governor of New York state (a) mode of election, (b) term of office, (c) *three* duties.

525. Mention and explain *three* rights secured to every law-abiding citizen by the Constitution of the United States.

XXXVI. 'June 17, 1903

526. Show why exploration in the 15th century was extended by the use of the mariner's compass.

527. Give an account of *two* of the following: (a) the discovery of the Pacific ocean, (b) the voyage of Magellan, (c) the discovery of the continent of North America.

528. Write on *one* of the following: (a) Indian attacks on the Dutch settlers in the time of Governor Kieft, (b) dispute between the Dutch and the English in regard to the boundary of New Netherlands.

529. (a) Mention *two* New England colonies that were first settled by people from Massachusetts. (b) Give an account of the settlement of *one* of these colonies.

530. Define or explain *five* of the following: (a) charter, (b) royal governor, (c) proprietary colony, (d) regicides, (e) New England Confederacy, (f) witchcraft, (g) Puritan, (h) Pilgrim.

531. Mention *three* important English victories in the last intercolonial war and show why each was important.

532. Write on *one* of the following relating to the Revolution: (a) Washington's retreat through New Jersey, (b) Benefits of the French alliance, (c) Indian and Tory warfare in New York state.

533. Mention the presidents of the United States from 1789 to 1812. Connect an important event with the administration of each.

534. Give an account of the Mexican War, touching on (a) remote cause, (b) immediate cause, (c) resulting territorial gains.

535. State an important service rendered by each of *three* of the following: (a) Andrew Jackson, (b)

Henry Clay, (c) Daniel Webster, (d) De Witt Clinton, (e) Samuel F. B. Morse.

536. Give an account of the dispute that arose over the admission of California as a state.

537. Mention and describe *two* important events by which the Union forces gained control of the Mississippi in the Civil War.

538. Mention as results of the War with Spain (a) the possessions lost by Spain, (b) the territorial gains of the United States.

539. Show how those held in slavery before the Civil War (a) became citizens of the United States, (b) obtained the right to vote.

540. (a) Distinguish between a legislative bill and a law. (b) How does a bill become a law in New York state?

### XXXVII. September 30, 1903

541. Mention an exploration that gave claim to territory in North America to (a) England, (b) France. Give an account of each exploration mentioned.

542. Describe *three* weapons or implements used by the Indians before America was settled by Europeans.

543. Mention *one* man prominently connected with the settlement of *each* of the following: (a) Plymouth, (b) Salem, (c) New Amsterdam, (d) Quebec, (e) St. Augustine.

544. Write on *one* of the following: (a) Indian

wars in New England, (b) aid given by the Iroquois to the English in New York.

545. Give an account of *one* of the following: (a) New York's resistance to the Stamp Act, (b) conflicts that arose in New York city from the attempt of the British government to quarter troops on the colony.

546. Give an account of *each* of the following and state an important result of each: (a) the Boston Tea-party, (b) the capture of Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen.

547. Write on *one* of the following: (a) Benjamin Franklin at the French court, (b) the services of John Paul Jones.

548. (a) Mention *three* important events that occurred during Jefferson's administrations. (b) Give an account of *one* event mentioned.

549. Mention the most important battle fought in New York state during the War of 1812. Give an account of this battle.

550. State in regard to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill (a) its principal provision, (b) the disorders that resulted from its passage.

551. Show the importance in the Civil War of *two* of the following: (a) the firing on Fort Sumter (1861), (b) The Trent Affair, (c) the capture of Mobile Bay.

552. Mention *five* presidents who have served since the Civil War. Connect an important event with the administration of each.

553. (a) State how and when Alaska was acquired.



(b) Mention *three* of the most valuable products of Alaska.

554. Describe the legislative branch of the United States government, touching on (a) divisions, (b) election of the members of each division, (c) presiding officer of each division.

555. Mention the branch of government, legislative, executive or judicial, which has charge of *each* of the following: (a) appointing judges of the Supreme Court, (b) raising an army, (c) commanding the army, (d) declaring war, (e) settling controversies between states.

*XXXVIII. January 27, 1904*

556. Relate *two* events in the life of Columbus that show his perseverance.

557. Mention territory in the new world over which dispute arose between (a) France and Spain, (b) England and Holland, (c) England and France, (d) Holland and Sweden. State results in each case.

558. Give an account of the first settlement made by Europeans in *three* of the following places: (a) Albany, (b) Borough of Manhattan, (c) Brooklyn, (d) Johnstown, (e) Kingston, (f) Oswego, (g) Ogdensburg.

559. State in regard to the Quakers (a) why they were persecuted, (b) what colony they founded, (c) how they were governed as a colony.

560. (a) State what was done in the 18th century to people who failed to pay their debts. (b) Show how

the laws against debtors brought many settlers to the American colonies.

561. Mention *five* tribes of the Iroquois in New York state. Show by map or otherwise the location of each tribe mentioned.

562. Relate the circumstances that led to the battle of (a) Lexington, (b) Bunker Hill.

563. Arrange in order of occurrence the following: (a) the battle of Saratoga, (b) the Declaration of Independence, (c) the evacuation of Boston by the British, (d) the battle of Princeton, (e) Greene's campaign in the south.

564. Mention and explain *two* benefits gained by the purchase of Louisiana.

565. (a) Explain the meaning of slavery. (b) Mention *five* states in which slavery existed in 1860.

566. Mention *three* additions to territory made by the United States since the Civil War. Show how each addition mentioned is valuable.

567. Describe an improvement made since the Civil War in (a) travel, (b) communication.

568. Define constitution. By whom are constitutions (a) drawn up, (b) adopted? What serves as a constitution in the case of a city?

569. Mention *two* duties of the president of the United States that must be performed with the advice and consent of the Senate.

570. Give an account of Lincoln's boyhood.

## XXXIX. March 23, 1904

571. Describe the weapons of the North American Indians before Europeans came.

572. Mention *three* noted English explorers who lived before 1600. Connect *one* important exploration or discovery with the name of each explorer mentioned.

573. Give an account of the rule of Peter Stuyvesant, touching on (a) character of the governor, (b) attempt of the settlers to secure a legislature, (c) overthrow.

574. (a) Mention *two* fortifications erected by the French in the Champlain valley. (b) Why was the possession of this valley important to the French?

575. Give an account of the life of Benjamin Franklin previous to the Revolution.

576. Explain what the colonists meant by the watchword "No taxation without representation."

577. Mention *two* important battles of the Revolution and show the importance of each.

578. Mention (a) the 13 original States, (b) *two* States admitted during Washington's administration.

579. Give an account of the Nullification Act of South Carolina (1832), touching on (a) cause, (b) results.

580. Mention *two* improvements in transportation and travel made in New York state between 1812 and 1840. Show how these improvements affected (a) New York city, (b) the western portions of the state.

581. Give an account of the settlement of California.

582. Explain why the Fugitive Slave Law (1850) was greatly disliked by the North.

583. (a) Mention *two* important events in the administration of *each* of the following: (a) McKinley, (b) Roosevelt. (c) Give an account of *one* of the events mentioned.

584. Show how a foreigner may become a citizen of the United States.

585. Mention the department of government that has charge of (a) levying taxes, (b) collecting taxes, (c) deciding disputes in regard to the meaning of the Constitution, (d) the army and navy, (e) making treaties.

*XL. June 15, 1904*

586. Describe the routes by which goods were brought from Asia to Europe before Vasco da Gama made the voyage to India around Cape of Good Hope.

587. Give a brief account of a noted exploration of (a) Ponce de Leon, (b) Cartier.

588. Give an account of an exploration in New York state by (a) Hudson, (b) Champlain.

589. Show the importance in the French and Indian War of *each* of the following: (a) Louisburg, (b) Quebec, (c) Fort Duquesne.

590. Describe by drawing or otherwise *one* of the following: (a) a colonial Dutch mansion, (b) a colonial fireplace, (c) a colonial kitchen.

591. Define or explain *two* of the following: (a) the Stamp Act, (b) the Townshend Acts, (c) the Mutiny Act, (d) Writs of Assistance.

592. (a) Mention *four* important cities in the colonies during the American Revolution. Which of the cities mentioned was (b) the largest, (c) the longest held by the British troops?

593. Give *three* reasons why Burgoyne was forced to surrender.

594. Explain what Washington meant by saying of the government of the United States (1783-1789), "We are one nation to-day, and thirteen to-morrow."

595. State *three* important powers given to Congress by the Constitution of the United States.

596. (a) Mention the two houses of Congress. State in regard to the houses of Congress (b) how the members of each are chosen, (c) why *two* houses are better than one.

597. (a) Mention *three* important events of Monroe's administration. (b) Give an account of *one* event mentioned.

598. Mention *five* important events of the Civil War and show the importance of each.

599. Mention and explain an important result of the invention of *each* of the following: (a) the cotton-gin, (b) the sewing-machine, (c) the electric telegraph.

600. Show what additions of territory have been gained by the United States through conquest.





## Key to Regents History Questions

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
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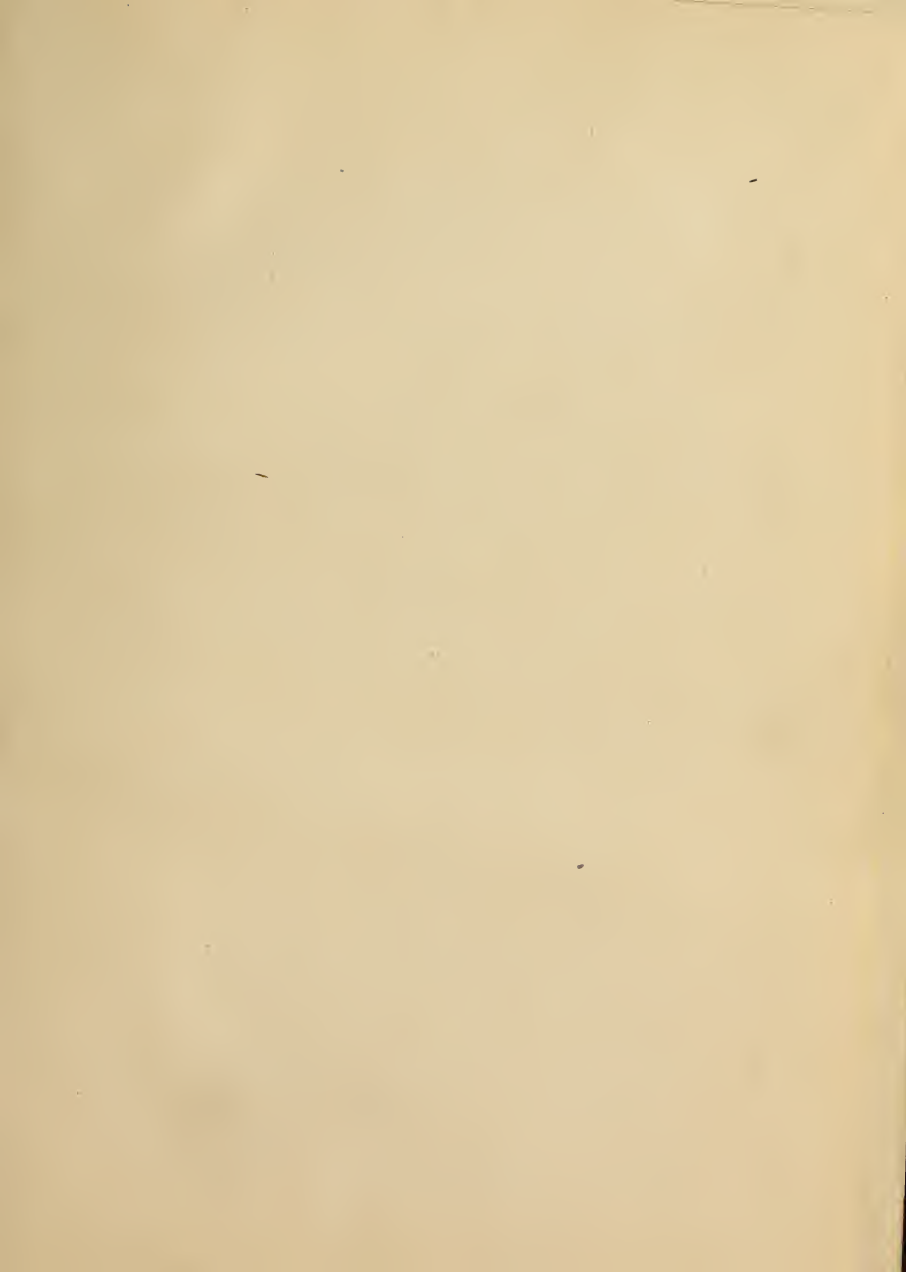
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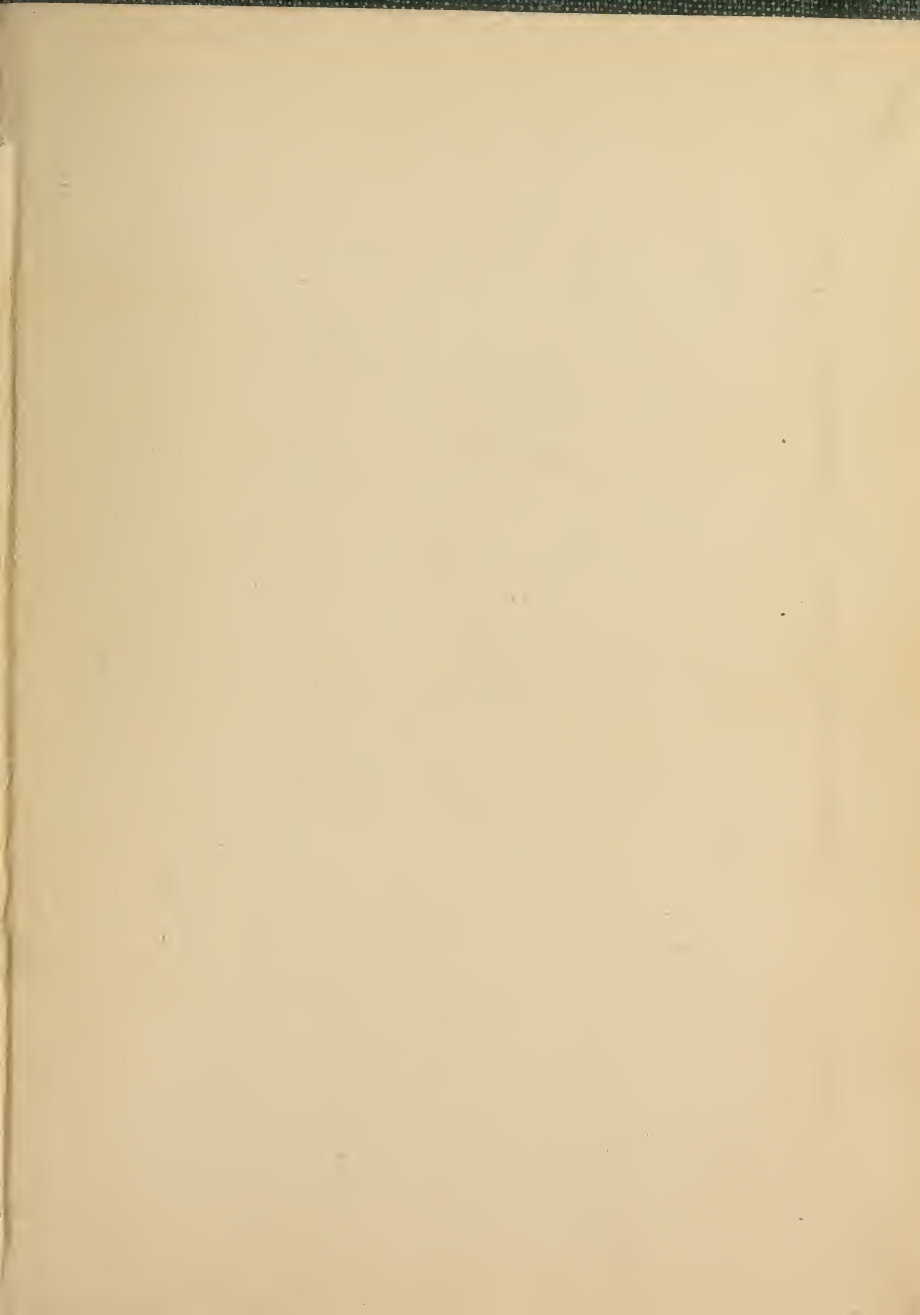


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